

Bonn Cops Attack Thousands at Peace Rally

BONN, Germany, Feb. 7.—Refractory Chancellor Adenauer's police, working clubs and fire hoses, today attacked thousands of demonstrators protesting the rearmament of West Germany.

The demonstrators for peace

fought back for several hours during the time that Adenauer was haranguing parliament in an effort to push Gen. Eisenhower's rearmament plan for an anti-Soviet war.

The demonstrators attempted to

reach the Bundestag building, where Adenauer made his speech to the Lower House, but they were blocked by police who placed heavy cordons around the whole parliament area.

Instead the demonstrators passed

about a mile away in "Peace Square," in the heart of this West German capital, where they shouted "no rearmament" slogans.

Police arrested a dozen demonstrators. Many of the demonstrators—including a large number of women—were drenched when the

police turned fire hoses on them as they tried to march on parliament. A small number of demonstrators and police were injured slightly, authorities said.

The Chancellor's speech was repeatedly interrupted by a barrage of heckling.

Furrier Tells How He Gathers Subs

"We're finding that workers are ready and willing to subscribe to the Worker, much more so than last year when so many hesitated because of the witch-hunting and hysteria." This is how a reader who belongs to Local 64 of the

Fur Workers Joint Board described his experience in the Worker circulation drive. Readers of the Joint Board are way ahead of the field among unionists. They have gotten 120 subs thus far, out of a formal goal of 200, or 60 percent.

They are shooting for the full 200 by Feb. 16, date of the New York trade union conference on press freedom, and expect to get at least 270 subs by the time the campaign is over on March 1.

The Local 64 member, who has been given leadership to the campaign among the local's readers, declared that his first job was to convince other active supporters of the paper that workers will get subscriptions despite the efforts of reaction to intimidate them.

"In the early stages, quite a few were convinced that reaction had made it impossible to get subs, even though many workers liked and want the paper," he explained. "One reader, who argued strongly that he did not see how he could get any, was finally persuaded it could be done. He now has nine subs to his credit, and is one of the sparkplugs of the campaign."

"Another became convinced the other day when he saw how others were doing, and now has three subs."

Of the 120 subs gotten by members of the Board thus far, 68 are new subs. Many subscribers in the union have renewed through other channels and are not included among the 120.

"There is no problem with renewals," the Local 64 member said. "I know of only a single subscriber who, for personal reasons, has thus far refused to renew. We find, too, that many Negro workers are subscribing. Out of the 48 gotten thus far through members of my local, about 20 are from Negro workers."

"Several of the new subscribers have themselves gotten others to subscribe."

He explained that when the campaign was first discussed among a group of readers back in mid-December, he and a few others, because of their daily association with workers in the shops, figured they could do a lot better than last year. But they had set themselves a goal of 200, but had obtained less than 150.

This year, they had again set themselves 200, but some figured

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Unionist-Readers

To Meet on Feb. 16

The trade union conference of Worker readers and supporters will be held Saturday morning, Feb. 16, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street, the Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom announced yesterday. George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker and Worker, will be among the speakers.

The committee urged groups of readers and supporters in all states and abroad to send delegates, and invited all active workers in the campaign to attend.

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Korea Charges Washington Stalls on Truce to Extend War

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Korean People's Democratic Army and commander-in-chief of its army, yesterday charged that "American imperialists" were stalling on the truce talks as a screen to cover their "new plot to expand their aggression so as to complete the occupation of all Korea." This

Ridgway Gags Newsmen at Truce Camp

Gen. Ridgway moved to clamp an iron censorship on U. S. newsmen in Korea yesterday, when his headquarters issued an order forbidding "fraternization" with correspondents for anti-war newspapers. The ban, intended to keep American newsmen from talking particularly to Alan Winnington of the London Daily Worker and Wilfred Burchett of Paris Ce Soir, was imposed because the little actual news of the Korea truce talks and the military situation which has been sent back to the U. S. has come through such "fraternization."

More than one American correspondent has acknowledged in dispatches from Panmunjom that Ridgway's rigid censorship of the true state of affairs in Korea has been sidestepped only because the American newsmen have been able to ascertain the facts from their fellow journalists.

Col. George P. Welch, Ridgway's public relations officer in Tokyo, yesterday clamped down on this legitimate seeking of news

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was reported in press association dispatches from Tokyo.

In his order of the day on the fourth anniversary of the Korean People's Army, Kim Il Sung warned that if Washington tried this, its forces will "suffer the heaviest losses they have ever suffered."

The Peking Radio reported that "two propeller-driven American planes made an illegal flight" over the Panmunjom neutral zone Wednesday shortly after the full delegations met for the first time in weeks.

In Washington, government officials made it clear that the Truman administration would reject the proposals of the North Koreans for a full-scale peace conference to discuss withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the settlement of other Asian questions.

It was indicated in Washington dispatches that the State Department was already putting pressure on its satellites to force them to reject the proposals.

The State Department, according to these dispatches, admits that its satellite governments in Europe may find the Korean proposals acceptable.

At the Panmunjom truce talks, Gen. Ridgway's negotiators continued to set up roadblocks against a ceasefire by its emphasis on the right to keep Korean prisoners of war under the "voluntary repatriation" excuse.

OPPORTUNITY TO HALT THE KILLING IN KOREA — See Editorial Page —

RIEVE, U.S. CITE SLUMP IN CONSUMER GOODS JOBS

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—High prices and tax rises have cut buying power, and soft goods industries like textiles and clothing have suffered, Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO committee on economic policy, today told the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

An economic study by the Washington office of the United Electrical Union, released today pointed out that as a result of the slump in consumer non-durable goods industries, 203,000 workers were laid off in 1951.

This includes 117,000 in textile and is in addition to 111,000 in auto.

The UE study reveals that in a number of these industries employment was lower in December, 1951, than in January, 1950, six months before the Korean war. The footwear industry, for instance, increased 1.3 percent in number of jobs during 1950, but

has since declined by more than 14 percent.

While the total employed nationally has risen, this "high general employment disguises the situation in certain areas where serious problems of mass unemployment are faced," the UE said.

"Dominated by profiteers, the war economy directors," declared the UE study, "speedily push to the utmost the program of reducing the purchasing power of the mass of the people. The war economy and profit motivations thus coincide perfectly. Almost without exception, the reduction of civilian output, because of loss of the civilian market, has preceded the government reductions of material allocations for that output."

"This purposeful reduction of the mass civilian market, already causing serious spot unemployment, has resulted in pessimism about the prospects of full employment even with vast military expenditures, and has gone far to create the basis for crisis and unemployment in the future."

"Only a major turn from war orientation to peace will permit resumption of a national economic policy of high wages, low prices, low taxes, extensive government social services and public works to create full employment of benefit to the people generally."

Schneiderman Tells Jury Ideas, Books Are on Trial

By AL RICHMOND

Richmond, executive editor of the Peoples World of San Francisco, is one of the defendants in the Smith Act trial he is covering.

LOS-ANGELES, Feb. 7.—The issues in the California Smith Act trial were joined today when the defense presented its opening statements.

William Schneiderman, Communist state chairman acting as his own counsel, and attorneys for others among the 15 defendants, repeatedly reverted to two main themes:

"The defendants had not, and do not advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence as charged by the prosecution."

"Ideas and a political doctrine are on trial, and such a case places in jeopardy the democratic rights of all Americans."

"Our contention is," Schneiderman said, "that there was no conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence; that there was no such intent in our teaching and practice. We shall show that the prosecution's charges constitute, in effect, an attempt to outlaw a minority political party that has sought to bring its platform to the people by democratic process."

The Schneiderman citizenship case, decided in his favor by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1943, returned again to haunt the prosecution. Both Schneiderman and

Atty. A. L. Wirin, who led off for the defense battery, referred to the Supreme Court decision as casting light on the intent of the defendants.

Schneiderman noted that the very same books, now offered by the prosecution to support its accusation, were before the Supreme Court when it ruled on his citizenship.

He quoted to the jury from Justice Frank Murphy's opinion which, after analyzing the Marxist-Leninist books introduced by the government, said:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means. Both Schneiderman and

(Continued on Page 5)

SIX ZAPOTEK WORLD RECORDS PUT ON BOOKS

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Czechoslovakia's Emil Zapotek, distance runner and former anti-Nazi resistance hero, was today officially credited with six new world records, in a list issued by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The records, all set last November, are for the 10 miles, 15,000 meters, 20,000 meters, 30,000 meters, and two one-hour records for distance achieved.

They Came from Garment Shops to Back Big 5 Pact

Right from the day's work in the shops they came 200 strong to Yugoslav Hall—the dressmakers, cutters, cloakmakers, mostly women, Jewish, Italian, Negro, Puerto Rican—to launch the Garment Peace Committee's petition drive for a Big Five peace pact. The meeting Wednesday night was over at 9:30 p.m. for the next day was a workday, starting early as usual.

In the few hours there they heard Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade and former leader in the United Public Workers, emphasized the great meaning for peace of negotiations between the U. S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and People's China. They heard Len De Caux, former editor of CIO News, now with March of Labor, rip the hoax of "war prosperity."

They contributed \$151.31 so their valiant peace committee could continue to hold rallies and hand out hard hitting literature in the garment market. They agreed to a quota of 5,000 signatures from garment workers for a Big Five peace pact to be obtained by Mar. 20. And 125 of them right there and then pledged to get a minimum of 30 signatures themselves.

That was the substance of the meeting. But there was much more to it than that.

There was Mrs. Mary Morgan, the chairman, a Negro worker from the Embroidery Local, eloquently linked the fight for Negro liberation with the fight for peace as one and the same thing. She pulled no punches. Thirteen thousand Negro and Puerto Rican women in the industry, she said, in the majority get measly wages of from \$35 to \$50 and must supplement this day work as domestics over the weekend to live. "They are old before they are young," said Mrs. Morgan, "and as long as unions permit this and don't fight for decent wages and upgrading, I charge genocide against these unions too. And I charge genocide too, against the white progressives who don't fight this. The fight is against the same people, the new slaveowners, the big business imperialists and warmongers. Peace and Negro rights is one." She received prolonged applause from the workers.

Judy Boudin, chairman of the Garment Peace Committee, speaking as a Latin-American woman, gave a glimpse from her own girlhood in Panama of how exploited people think of American imperialism with its super-race chauvinism. In a powerful yet simple collection of speech she said, "If Truman can say give for the war till it hurts, we say we'll give for

peace till it hurts." She pointed out that the Committee, not two years old, had succeeded in sending 21 delegates to the Chicago peace conference and that while peace sentiment was not all of the organized variety in the market, "you hear more and more in the shops speaking out, bitter at the Korea war, at the taxes, high prices and the wage freeze that result from it."

Richardson stressed the need to master the organizational technique with which to compel the peace the people want. He pointed to the areas in the world where there is war, threat of war, and world tension—Korea, Indo-China, Burma, Iran, Egypt, Tunisia.

"There are the colonial peoples," he said, "everywhere American big business tries to spread the jimmie it gets away with against any people here, everywhere it backs up the countries holding down the colored colonial peoples, the peoples are demanding the right to live. And there is your 'tension.' There can be no sitting down of the Big Five, there can be no perspective of lasting peace, unless this is understood, that the colonial peoples are not kidding. We must make this understood in our fight for peace."

All over the world, Richardson said, people are asking what are the American people doing, saying, thinking about all this.

"We must give the answer, the answer in concrete form, the only concrete form, millions of signatures of Americans on the petitions for peace negotiations."

The dressmakers, cutters, cloakmakers and other garment workers who came from the shops to Yugoslav Hall Wednesday night are

There were cheers when Mrs. Mary Morgan, chairman of the Garment Workers peace rally, said, "President Truman rushed a telegram of condolence to England when King George died today. That's fine. But when two Negro Americans were murdered in Florida he didn't send any telegram. He doesn't care about them."

ready to work hard at supplying that answer—for they want and need peace, an end of the killings, the disruption of families, and the merciless squeeze between war profiteering prices and war profiteering wage freezing.

Warehousemen Pledge Fight On Smith Act

WILMINGTON, Calif., Feb. 7.

—All-out campaigns to repeal the Smith Act and to force effective police action in the wake of Florida bombings were put in motion today by Warehousemen's Local 26.

The pledges came unanimously from 400 warehousemen who jammed their hall to protest federal and state inaction in the bomb-murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla. This inaction, speakers charged, is covered up by Smith Act prosecutions of working-class leaders.

The pledge to work to repeal the repressive legislation being used against working-class leaders came in the form of a letter to Rep. Adolf Sabath (D-Ill.) who has agreed to introduce a bill in Congress for Smith Act repeal.

Pledging support to the Smith Act repeal campaign, the warehousemen said, "We are well aware of Jack Hall's Hawaii arrest."

The letter to Sabath pointed out that Hall, ILWU representative, had been in negotiations with Hawaii sugar tycoons just three hours before being jailed on a Smith Act indictment that he "conspired to overthrow the government by force and violence."

The Smith Act, they wrote Sabath, has "become the chief instrument for those who are out to destroy the Bill of Rights."

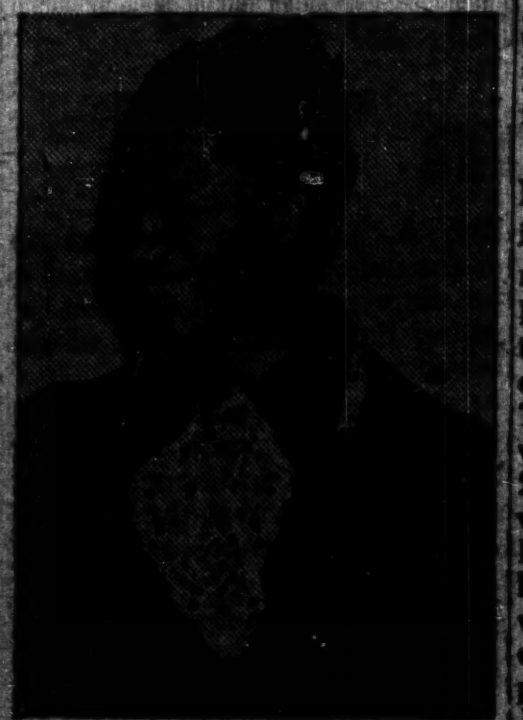
FLORIDA ACTION

Rank and filer Raymond Perez introduced the resolution condemning the failure of police agencies to solve the Christmas Day murders of the Moores in Florida.

The meeting then rose unanimously to support the Perez motion, and to elect official delegates from the local to a meeting of the Negro Labor Council protesting the Florida bombings and calling for a halt to the Southern reign of terror.

involved. Now there is interest and militance, an increasing determination to give money, effort and time in the fight against a law which is the legislative spearhead of the drive toward war and fascism."

Support for Claudia Jones in her fight against the Smith Act, it was said yesterday by a spokesman of the committee in charge of her birthday celebration, is particularly marked among Americans of West Indian birth or descent. The experiences of Miss Jones, who was born in Trinidad on Feb. 21, 1915, are typical in many ways of the experiences of West Indians in the United States. Like her many West Indians are faced with framed-up deportation proceedings and the fact that such proceedings were instituted against Miss Jones in 1948 gains her the understanding of many born in the Caribbean. Most West Indians here, moreover, favor world peace and admire the consistent fight Miss Jones has waged the country over for this cause.



CLAUDIA JONES

Claudia Jones' Birthday to Be Celebrated

Negro Victim of Smith Act Will Be Hailed at Rally

A big birthday celebration for Claudia Jones, secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party and the only Negro woman to be indicted under the Smith Act, will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue on Feb. 21 when plans for the mobilization of Negro people against the thought-control law will be announced.

In addition, important contributions to the \$100,000 Smith Act defense fund to be raised by March 3, will be announced at the celebration.

The great celebration of Feb. 21 marks the 37th birthday of Claudia Jones. One of the most active of the 16 New York Smith Act defendants, who will go to trial March 3, Miss Jones, as has each of her 15 co-defendants, has pledged to raise \$1,000 for the \$100,000 emergency fund. During the past two months she has spoken against the Smith Act before a wide variety of organizations on an average of three times a week.

"It seems to me," Miss Jones

against the Smith Act. At first there was a good deal of indifference when there was no understanding as to the important issues

In Latin America

BRAZILIANS, MEXICANS SPARK FIGHT FOR PEACE

By JOHN PITTMAN

Big people's struggles involving tens of millions of workers and farmers are developing throughout Latin America. Raging around issues of peace, civil rights and living standards, struggles are reported in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, and Peru.

In Brazil, the people's struggles are highlighted by a projected protest demonstration against the Vargas government's ban on the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference, scheduled to be held in Rio De Janeiro March 11-16. Brazilian peace spokesmen declared that more than 7,500,000 signatures to the petition for a pact of peace among the big five powers had been collected in Latin America.

The Brazilian people's struggles for peace coincide with their battle against Wall Street imperialist seizure of their resources and rapid worsening living standards.

Last weekend, demonstrators against rising prices were fired upon by police in Belo Horizonte, provincial capital of a vast mining area. Martial law was declared and troops moved in after clashes in which more than 50 police and demonstrators were seriously injured. The demonstrations paralleled a housewives' boycott of meat products in Rio De Janeiro. Here, meat-sellers were forced to cut prices.

At the same time, widespread opposition is growing to President Vargas' bill for a "joint Brazilian-United States" company to exploit the country's oil resources. Deputies Orlando Dantas, Lobo Carneiro and Saulo Ramos attacked the measure as "allowing foreign capital to penetrate the country and establish its domination." General Felicissimo Cardoso has called for intensified struggle against the bill and has denounced the efforts of American imperialists to drag Brazil into a third world war.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian government has denied a visa to the celebrated French lawyer, Marcel Willard, who sought to be a defense witness in the trial in absentia of Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party.

MEXICO

In Mexico, although a U. S. mission headed by Maj. Gen. Albert Jones arrived last Wednesday to dictate a sharp increase in Mexican military forces, the Confederation of Young Mexicans, representing the majority of the country's organized youth, has announced that it "will fight with all its energy against the sell-out of our country" through the military pact with Washington.

Telepress correspondent A. B. Magil reports that the youth statement declares: "Not one drop of Mexican blood for those who murder the Korean people and starve the youth and peoples that they maintain under their colonial yoke."

Magil reports this peace struggle is strengthened by the battle against deteriorating living conditions resulting from the impact of Wall Street's war program.

He cites among current grievances of the Mexican people the water crisis in Matamoros resulting from water-monopolizing machinery of wealthy Texas ranchers; the unemployment of 7,000 workers around El Mante as a result of the collapse of the U. S. market for Mexican tomatoes; removal of restrictions on imports of foreign garments, resulting in heavy blows to the Mexican industry; and condemnation by the National Peasant Confederation of the exodus of farm workers to the United

States, where they are subjected to "ill treatment and racial discrimination."

Mexico City power was shut off this week when 6,000 workers of the Wall Street-controlled Mexican Light and Power Company struck for higher wages. A great majority of the workers receive as low as \$29 a month, while they assert the company had earned \$60,000,000 pesos in hidden profit in addition to 700,000 excess profits discovered by a recent investigating committee.

CUBA

In Cuba, workers in the sugar, railroad and food industries are increasing their struggles for subsistence wages. Despite repression by police and the armed forces, sugar workers of Central Vertientes, in Camaguey, have forced their opportunistic leaders to support their strike for payment of the differential bonus.

In Central Media Luna in Oriente, the sugar workers have been on strike for two weeks despite efforts to sell out the strike by the leadership. Victory was won in the demand for payment of the differential bonus by the workers of Estrada Pavia, in Oriente.

A recent stoppage was called by railroad workers in Camaguey to enforce their demand for payment of back pay. In Muriel, Pinar del Rio, steel and fibre workers have staged demonstrations demanding that employers honor their contracts. While throughout all Cuba, food workers are considering a countrywide strike for an increase in wages.

The Cuban government of national betrayal recently awarded the country's highest honor, the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, with rank of Officer, to David M. Keiser, president of the Cuban-American Sugar Co. and chairman of the U. S. Cuban Sugar Council. Keiser is currently trying to persuade the U. S. government to stockpile Cuban sugar for use in the event of "an emergency." Even the sugar companies he represents, and who pile up profits of the colonial exploitation of the Cuban people, want to cash in on the Wall Street rearmament bonanza.

In Lima, Peru, a hunger strike was conducted late in December by a group of political prisoners and university students accused of "subversive activity." The prisoners sought to call attention to the fact that they have spent a year in prison without trial or sentence. . . . All progressive forces in Peru are fighting a proposed bill that would turn over exploitation of the country's oil resources to Wall Street trusts.

Guatemalans are joining the Communist Party of that country in condemning the throwing of a bomb into the Party's headquarters Jan. 19. The Party declares that anti-Communist forces paid by the United Fruit company perpetrated the outrage as a move to overthrow the democratic government of the country. . . . United Fruit, the big trust dominated by Boston finance capital which controls the economy of the Central American Republics, is maintaining its boycott of Guatemala in order to precipitate an economic crisis and bring about the government's overthrow. At the same time it is inaugurating new services between New York and Havana, the Canal zone and Colombian ports to make up for its boycott of shipping to Guatemala.

Honduras workers and students are fighting against a pact which their government signed with United Fruit, giving the Yankee trust's subsidiary, Tela Railroad, (Continued on Page 3)

LYL Assails Drive to Rush Bill for UMT

The drive to jam Universal Military Training through Congress in defiance of the will of the majority of Americans was denounced yesterday by Leon Wofsy, national chairman of the Labor Youth League. The LYL's statement, evoked by the House Armed Services Committee's action in pushing UMT legislation, follows:

"Ignoring the clear will of the vast majority of the American people, the bi-partisans and Army brass are rushing to jam UMT legislation through Congress.

"The bill for permanent peacetime conscription of all young men was reported out by the House Armed Service Committee despite the fact that the recent hearings revealed far wider and more powerful opposition even than last year.

"Vigorous protest has been voiced over the past several weeks by spokesmen of major labor, religious, civic, youth and educators' organizations. Some went to Washington to take a strong stand who did not speak up at similar hearings last fall, or whose organizations even temporarily broke in 1951 from their traditional policies of opposition to UMT. Also the storm of grass roots anti-UMT letters in local newspapers around the country was the biggest in several years.

"The Labor Youth League, whose spokesman was denied permission to appear before the House Armed Services Committee in opposition to UMT and fimerow in the armed forces, calls on all Americans, young and old, to block the UMT conspiracy in Congress now! The will of the people, especially that of America's youth, must be felt.

"We call on everyone, every organization, to let Congress know that the people will not be ignored, the youth will not be silenced, on the issue of permanent conscription.

"Defeat UMT! Make peace in Korea today!

Fight Maryland Bill to Cripple Utility Strikes

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7. — More than 150 representatives of organized labor attended hearings in the Maryland State Capitol this week to oppose the bill introduced by Sen. Turner, to unions in public utilities of the right to strike.

The provides for a 90 day "cooling-off" period and a so-called "receivership" period, under which the utilities affected receive their profits, but the workers must work for the state until settlement is forced upon them, under penalty of \$5,000 fine.

No one appeared in support of the bill. The opposition included leaders of the AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods, as well as a large delegation of Baltimore Transit workers who recently struck for a wage increase.

A statement read by the Communist Party of Maryland declared the bill had "even more stringent provisions than the strikebreaking Taft-Hartley Law." Public ownership, with proper minimum wage and maximum hour laws, was urged, as well as fair employment practices.

To Vote on Oil Strike

DENVER, Feb. 7. — Some 50,000 oil workers will take a strike vote next week, it was announced today. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, said the vote will be taken by Feb. 15 among 500 of the union's 600 bargaining units. (Continued on Page 6)

NEED \$87,630 BY MARCH 3 TO AID SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Of the \$10,848 which was yesterday contributed to the \$100,000 emergency fund to be raised by March 3 for the defense of New York and Pittsburgh victims of the Smith Act, \$10,000 was contributed by the Communist Party of New York State. The fund will also be used to advance the fight to reverse the conviction of the eleven at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square.

Accompanying the \$10,000 from

the New York State Communist Party was the statement, "We hope this will spur other state organizations to quick action. We know the need is imperative and that now above all is the time for all patriots to express their opposition to the Smith Act by collection for this emergency fund to be used for the defense of its victims. The trial of the New York defendants must begin with a momentous victory on March 3, the

last day of the emergency fund drive, by over-subscription of the \$100,000 goal.

"Such a victory will have worldwide significance, heartening all friends of peace and democracy the world around. We ask all opponents of the Smith Act to get out and ring door bells, to see their shopmates now, to visit their friends and relatives today, to approach their colleagues in every kind of organization immediately

that this emergency fund may be swiftly oversubscribed."

Friends of Alexander Bittelman, Marxist writer and theoretician who is one of the 16 who will go on trial at New York's Foley Square on March 3, yesterday contributed \$500 to the \$1,000 that Bittelman, as well as each of the other defendants, have pledged to raise.

Five dollars came in yesterday from a woman who was given that (Continued on Page 6)

Egyptian Gov't Arrests 244

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 7. — The new pro-British-imperialist government of Egypt today arrested 244 liberation fighters in sweeping raids in the Suez Canal Zone and bordering areas.

They acted on orders of new Premier Aly Maher Pasha to employ "all means at the government's disposal."

In an interview with a press association here, the premier also threatened that all those who had taken part in the anti-imperialist demonstrations of Jan. 26 in the Egyptian capital "will be severely punished."

The crack-down on liberation fighters followed closely on the delivery yesterday of an arrogant British note which charged the government of former Premier Mustapha el Nahas Pasha with "overt and covert encouragement to criminal elements."

The British note demanded that those responsible be "drastically punished . . . including those who by incitement to violence and negligence made these atrocities possible."

Jail 'Hitler Youth' Thugs, Philadelphians Demand

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7. — Demands for the arrest of known members of the Hitler youth gang at Olney High School were quoted today in the local press as coming from parents of Olney students. The parents, who preferred to remain anonymous, said they

couldn't understand why such members, who staged an open demonstration Tuesday in front of the school, had not been arrested.

Three members of the Hitler youth, who flaunted swastika on bands in the Olney classrooms and corridors, are slated for trial in the Jan. 18 fire-bombing of a synagogue, to which they have confessed. The bombing has thrown a spotlight on the worst series of anti-Semitic outrages here in years, including attacks on other synagogues.

Another group of anti-Semites came up in court yesterday for beating Jewish youths in Philadelphia's Wynnefield section.

The Olney synagogue-bombers in their Tuesday demonstration distributed leaflets calling for recruits to their self-styled "Hitler movement," shortly after principal

Andrew Haynes was reported to have told a student assembly: "Come home and tell your parents not to believe what they read in the newspapers about the situation here."

Morris Shafritz, national vice-president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, today declared:

"The reported distribution of recruiting leaflets by a group charged with throwing a fire bomb on a synagogue is clearly an incitation to violence and riot. I am sure all Philadelphians will join in demanding that along with a thorough investigation, the distributors of Tuesday's leaflets, who are reported to be known, should be immediately arrested, along with all adults involved in the conspiracy."

Olney area parents met in Trinity Methodist Church Tuesday night, and heard Rev. Har-

old Flood, pastor of the church, and Rabbi Leon Stitskon, of the Oxford Circle Jewish Community Center, who told of 11 and 12 year old boys being beaten after leaving the centers at 8645 Castor Ave. and Somerdale and Levick Streets.

Individual members of the newly-appointed City Commission on Human Relations said they would press for action when their group meets tomorrow morning at FEPC headquarters in the Market Street National Bank Building.

Stoolie's Lies Exposed on CP Constitution

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. — John Lautner, FBI informer, stated today that in 1938, when he was Communist Party organizer in West Virginia, he ignored National Committee instructions to hold a referendum in party clubs on amendments to the party constitution.

The members of the branches in West Virginia never even saw that constitution," Lautner sneered, as he testified before a panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The discussion of the Party constitution arose as attorneys for the CP cross examined Lautner.

Prompted by Government attorneys, Lautner had stated that Section three, Article eight, of the CP constitution, which called for expulsion of a member who advocated violence, had been put in only in 1948.

Vito Marcantonio, an attorney for the CP, today confronted Lautner with the 1945 constitution, before revision, and forced him to admit that this wording was already in it.

Marcantonio then introduced in evidence a printed copy of the 1938 constitution with similar language. A notation on the cover page was read aloud to Lautner, which stated that this constitution was discussed for two months before adoption and was ratified by every branch.

In describing classes, he allegedly taught in New York and Kings Counties in 1947, 1948 and 1949, on the CP and its structure, Lautner had sought to give the impression that the Party constitution was not referred to.

Today under cross-examination he admitted that in the study outlines, in the list of required reading, and in the guide to instructors, the Party constitution was repeatedly referred to. Instructors were told to quote from its provisions, including especially the preamble, and students were required to read and study it.

LETTER TO LINCOLN FROM A NEGRO FRIEND

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7. — A letter written to President Abraham Lincoln by his friend William de Fleurville, a Negro worker who migrated to Springfield from Haiti, was published by historians for the first time today.

It dwelt on Lincoln's humility and liking for the "poor and downtrodden."

De Fleurville, born in Haiti in 1806, was spirited to this country by his godmother when revolution broke out on the island in 1821.

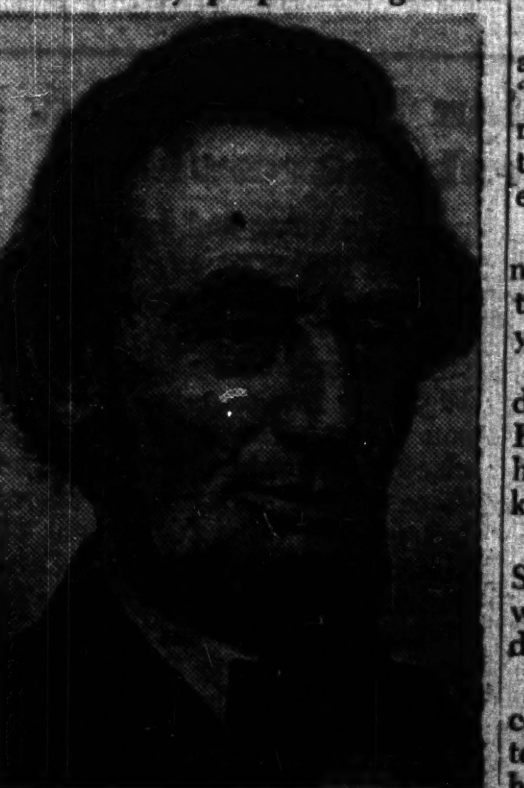
He and Lincoln were fast friends before Lincoln became President and moved to Washington.

In his letter, written to Lincoln at the White House on Dec. 27, 1863, De Fleurville expressed a prayer for peace, concern for Lincoln's health, a hope that he would run and be elected for a second term, condolences on the death of Lincoln's son, and news of a dog left behind in Springfield by the Lincoln children.

"The truly great man regards with corresponding favor the poor,

the downtrodden of the nation, to those more favored in color, position and franchise rights," he wrote. "And this you have shown."

"I and my people feel grateful



PRESIDENT LINCOLN

to you for it. The shackles have fallen and bondsmen have become freedmen . . . I hope ere long, it may be universal in all the slave states."

De Fleurville said if the people again elected Lincoln, he should "accept it and put things and matters through to their termination and when these troubles shall end the nation will rejoice."

"The oppressed will shout the name of their deliverer, and generations to come will rise up and call you blessed (so mote it be)."

After expressing sorrow over the death of Lincoln's son, Willy, de Fleurville said "tell Taddy that his (and Willy's) dog is alive and kicking and doing well."

Dr. Harry E. Pratt, Illinois State Historian, said the letter was never published before today.

Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, willed the De Fleurville letter with other papers belonging to his father, to the Library of Congress. (Continued on Page 6)

RYAN ORDERS WALDMAN TO 'PROBE' LONGSHORE LOCALS

Lifetime president Joe Ryan, charge that some locals don't even keep bank accounts, don't bother to elect officers or hold meetings and don't have their books audited. Terming the move an attempt to "whitewash" the disclosures of "gross mismanagement and malpractices" within the union, Peter J. Johnson, attorney for the strike committee, said:

"Louis Waldman only recently defended before a state board of inquiry the high-handed practices of ILA officials as good trade unionism. He also lauded the characters of the notorious Anastasia brothers."

Ryan supposedly acted in accordance with a recommendation for an investigation of disclosures brought before its hearings. The (Continued on Page 6)

Negro Dockers Ask State Probe Of Job Bias

Getting nowhere with "King" Joe Ryan's machine, Local 968, International Longshoremen's Association of Brooklyn, the bulk of its membership Negro, took its complaint on job discrimination to the New York State Commission on Discrimination. The local has fought for years for jurisdiction on certain docks so its members would have assurance of some work.

Through manipulations by pro-Ryan hiring bosses, and encroachments of other ILA locals, 968's members have been practically frozen out of work. The State Commission's inquiry developed after the local complained by letter to Gov. Dewey, Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the commission, said a hearing would also seek Ryan's side of the story.

Committees of 1 Raise Funds for Defense of '17'

COMMITTEES - OF - ONE, out to raise \$17 for the 17 New York Smith Act defendants whose trial begins March 3, are beginning to come in person to the office of the Self Defense Committee in Room 643, 799 Broadway, according to Marion Bachrach, committee treasurer.

"We are happy to find that the Committee-of-One idea is catching on," Mrs. Bachrach said yesterday. She added that a few Daily Worker readers who had come in to talk things over wanted to know what a "committee-of-one" does about credentials and receipts.

"That's what I meant when I told you the other day that we are ready with 'calling cards,'" Mrs. Bachrach said. "Maybe you guessed I was referring to the booklets, with the group picture of the defendants on the cover, individual pictures inside, and the slogan 'Give a Dollar a Week for '17.'"

Several hundred of these booklets are now in circulation, and Mrs. Bachrach declared that "experience shows that they can be used in many different ways and to good effect."

SHE SAID it was Betty Gannett's pioneering with the booklets which brought in over \$700 and inspired the rest of the defendants to pledge \$1,000 each by March 3.

"Betty has her own system," Mrs. Bachrach explained. "In most cases she convinces a friend or relative to buy a booklet outright, advancing the \$17. Of course, this means convincing each of her scores of Committees-of-One that it is possible to get the \$17 back by reaching 17 other people to give a dollar each. Meanwhile, Betty turns in the \$17, making sure it is credited to her—she's well on her way to her second thousand by now! Next time Betty sees the person who gave her the \$17, she starts a campaign to get him to take several books and pass them along to a new group of Committees-of-One."

Not everybody follows the "Gannett system," Mrs. Bachrach said, and added that Betty Gannett herself departs from it on occasion. "For example," she said, "when Betty finds herself in a room with eight or 10 people, she gets them to pitch in together to make up the \$17 for a book."

SOME PEOPLE, Mrs. Bachrach observed with a smile, "actually follow the procedure outlined in the book itself—and use it as originally intended. They take a book and conscientiously send in a dollar every week. We get a big bang out of the coupons that come in the mail, reporting 'this is my 10th dollar—(or 15th) for the defense of '17.'"

the booklets are numbered, Mrs. Bachrach said, and a record is kept of them and of the coupons that come in with the dollar bills. The booklets thus serve both as a credential and as a receipt.

How people are starting "17 clubs" and raising funds at house parties are matters Mrs. Bachrach promised to tell about next week.

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.75	\$8.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	6.00	9.00	15.00
The Worker	2.00	3.50	

World of Labor

by George Morris

We Once Experienced 'Trade Union Capitalism'

IN THE RECENT period we have come across much copy in business and other publications on what labor unions can do with their multi-million dollar treasuries and accumulation of vast amounts in welfare and other funds. It is suggested that this pot of many hundreds of millions of dollars is becoming a source of profitable investment in American corporations.

Typical of this line of publicity is a recent article in the New York Post, by Alexander S. Lipsett, executive director of an outfit that calls itself the Public and Labor Relations Bureau. He notes that only two national unions with only 5 percent of the country's union membership, have currently more than \$250,000,000 in assets and union-administered welfare funds. Seeing such treasuries rise to "astronomical heights" he puts the problem as one of directing these funds "into the bloodstream of industrial enterprise."

TRUE, union treasuries, and funds under their supervision are growing to fabulous heights. But the problem is not for unions to become stock market conscious, but how to invest those funds in efforts that really advance labor.

The current attempt to give labor unions a vested interest in America's corporations and entangle them in the stock market, is analogous to the short-lived craze of the 1920's when many

unions threw their resources into labor banks, real estate enterprises and purchase of stock.

One pioneer in that field, the head of a railroad brotherhood, predicted that some day labor would "dominate" the stock market. His union's bank was the first to crash. His union's members were heavily taxed to meet the losses.

When the 1929 crash came shortly afterward, almost all the other labor banks went the same way. Stock owned by unions or members turned into worthless paper.

THIS TIME there is a concerted attempt to tap even greater resources because the labor movement has a five-fold increase in membership and we have welfare funds. If this drive succeeds we will soon see trade union leaders buying seats on the stock exchange and spending their time speculating in shares instead of engaging in activities closer to their members' needs.

In the twenties, the drive to bring labor into the "bloodstream" of capital was one of the main sources of corruption, and the then dominant line of thinking in the labor leadership—that strikes are antiquated, that labor has a mutual interest with preme Court approved the \$750,000 damage suits against his capital in boosting profits and speedup of production. We know now the disastrous consequences

of that era of "trade union capitalism" as William Z. Foster called it.

Open the door to union stock ownership, and you open it to stock speculation, sidetracking of the basic activities and interests of a union, and it need hardly be added, to promotion of crooked stock deals, and secret use of union funds for the private speculation of those who are supposed to handle the financial operations of unions.

IT IS AN OLD principle with union progressives that treasuries need never get too big; that the union's resources must be always used to strengthen the organization, especially in the organization of the unorganized. If that principle would be respected now, many millions Lipsett wants invested in stocks would be applied to organizing the South. That would mean far more to members than the pleasure of getting an annual report on the rising assets.

As for welfare and similar funds, they should, as much as possible, be on a continual revolving basis, somewhat like the mine welfare fund—with a continual inflow and outflow and seldom a substantial amount lying around long.

The risk of funds running low is far less than the corruptive influence of big investments in the "bloodstream" of America's monopolies.

And I may add another timely note: In these days when employers armed with the Taft-Hartley Law can pile damage suits upon unions (as they did to the West Coast longshoremen) the presence of a big treasury (and the inevitable fear over its safety) is an invitation to T-H blackmail.

As Bridges said after the Sun-union, "Money was never one of our biggest assets." "Damage suits against his union, "Money was never one of our biggest assets."



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Hawaiian People Know The Real Subversives

THE OFTEN REJECTED BILL to admit the 600,000 people of Hawaii to statehood faces rejection again, condemning these people to rule by an appointed governor under laws passed by a U. S. Congress in which their delegate is voteless. Why this semi-colonial treatment of a population as big as that of Idaho or New Mexico, called "citizens of the U. S.?"

For the same reason that residents of the District of Columbia are voteless and the majority of the Negro people in the South are denied the franchise. That is, that the Southern Bourbon bloc, who are related to Wall Street as the Prussian Junkers were related to the Ruhr magnates, do not want to have in Congress two more votes which would most probably support a program to enforce the Bill of Rights throughout our country.

This reactionary survival from our country's past, reminiscent of the slave-power's encroachments on Free Soil territories in the 1840's and 1850's, is not strange or accidental, but rather part of the pattern of life in our country. It is of a piece with the current fad of Confederate flags and caps; with the recent unveiling of Gen. Robert E. Lee's picture at West Point; with the widespread recent bombings of Negro homes in Florida, Texas, South Carolina, and Cairo, Ill.; with the session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Miami Beach, Florida, a few miles from the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, in an area where Negro domestic workers are compelled to carry Malanazi-type

passes to enter and leave.

THE REASON why the votes of an Hawaiian state would probably consistently support strict enforcement of our Bill of Rights is the same as the reason why an enfranchised Negro electorate would support it. The "race-conscious" census takers tell us that only 40 percent of Hawaiian population is "Caucasian." And the facts of life in Hawaii tell us that there, as everywhere else in the imperialist world, it's the "Caucasian" what takes the gravy and the "Non-Caucasian" what gets the short end of the stick.

The facts of life in Hawaii today reveal that the Wall St.-Bourbon policy-makers are engaged in new efforts to intensify class and racist persecution. There is, for instance, the current frameup attempt to lynch legally two young Hawaiians—James Majors and John Palakilo—for the murder of Mrs. Therese Wilder, an elderly aristocratic "Caucasian" widow.

A few hours before their execution, Governor Oren E. Long was forced by mass protest to grant a stay. The outraged people recalled the old Massie-Kahahawai case, in which three U. S. Navy "Caucasians" and a wealthy "Caucasian" society matron lynched young Joseph Kahahawai, and got away with it, on the false pretext of avenging the kidnapping and rape of Mrs. Thalia Fortescu

Massie, young wife of a "Caucasian" navy officer.

People who still have illusions concerning the "broad-mindedness" of the U. S. Navy's big brass, the entire officialdom of our country and the major newspapers owe to themselves the education that would come from digging out the 1931-1932 files of even such pretentious papers as the New York Times, not to mention the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press and the N. Y. Daily News. The U. S. Navy staged a reign of terror over the islands, and the racists howled for the blood of the Hawaiian people. And a Pinkerton report which found the murdered Hawaiian and his four alleged accomplices innocent of the charge was pigeon-holed by the Governor and remains so till this day.

At present also, there is the frameup against leaders of the trade unions and people's democratic forces there—the Smith Act frameup, which has again struck at the right to a free press and indicted two newspapermen of the Honolulu Record. The trial of the seven Smith Act defendants is set for Feb. 26, while the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals is soon expected to hand down its decision in the Majors-Palakilo case.

About both these cases, as well as about the facts of life in Hawaii, volumes need to be written. They would tell us what the Hawaiian people already know—that the real subversives against democracy are the racist rulers of our country.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR reminds everyone: "The New York Daily Mirror was the first newspaper to tell its readers that Britain's King George was seriously ill."

THE TIMES broods: "Queen Elizabeth II... picks up a burden whose weight will be hard to bear... Fate has not been kind, and one must sympathize not only with the grieving daughter but with the young women who has to put her youth aside... The Queen ascends her throne bearing the love and trust of her people, and the fervent good wishes of the free world." Its sunken eyes drained of tears, the Times can hardly be expected to mourn also for the Korean mothers lying dead in the snow, the Malayan children burned in their villages, by courtesy of Wall Street and His Majesty's (pardon, Her Majesty's) Forces.

THE NEWS thinks that having a Queen instead of a King will bring "luck" and make the British worker eat better, and that the U. S. government should "repudiate" the Yalta agreement. The News is under the silly impression that such action will win back China from the Chinese people and restore it to Chiang.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, that staunch Republican reactionary, sees eye-to-eye with the "Liberal" Post on Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Chicago Gang's candidate for President. "He is an energetic reformer who has done much for Illinois," The Hib says of Democrat Stevenson. There's nothing like affection for pro-war politicians to bring the Post and Tribune together... Herbert Philbrick calls himself an "FBI informant," so much nicer-sounding though less accurate than stoolpigeon.

THE POST says it's "Comrade Hoover," now because "last week Pravda devoted record-breaking space to publication of the full text of his latest foreign-policy address." The Post is a wee bit dishonest with that 'record-breaking' business. The Soviet press regularly devotes space to the significant speeches of foreign spokesmen, even when they're anti-Soviet speeches as Hoover's was. Can any Post reader ever remember the Post running even a portion of a Stalin statement? Of course not. The Post would never dare contrast its headline distortions with the actual words of Soviet leaders. So 'which is the free press? Post or Pravda?

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's George E. Sokolsky says, Supreme Court Justice Douglas "should 'disqualify' himself from all civil rights cases, Smith Act, etc., because he wrote an article upholding the right of free speech and free press. This is 'bias,' it appears Judge Medina, that frenzied anti-Communist millionaire was not biased, of course. Idiotic as Sokolsky's argument are, his attack is a serious-intended one. The worshippers of fascism in this country want even the minority voices on the Supreme Court still adhering to democratic principles to be throttled.

—R. F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Negro History Week Edition

CHANCE TO HALT THE KILLING

ONCE AGAIN WE HAVE been presented with an opportunity to stop the slaughter in Korea and to prevent any new "Koreas" in the Far East.

This opportunity is in the proposal of Korean Gen. Nam Il for a conference of heads of government within three months after a Korea truce is negotiated. The conference, to include China, North Korea, the U.S. and other powers, would negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. It would also take up related questions, such as the stationing of the U.S. Seventh Fleet at Formosa, a belligerent action against China which was ordered by President Truman at the same time that he launched his war against Korea without even consulting Congress.

The acceptance of these proposals will be a touchstone of the sincerity of governments as to whether they really want peace in Korea and Asia. For, as Gen. Nam Il points out, "The Korean question is not an isolated question. The war in Korea has involved many problems beyond Korea. A peaceful settlement of the Korean questions will, in fact, pave the way for the solution of those other problems which are related to the Korean question. Conversely it is only when those other problems related to the Korean question are solved simultaneously that the peace in Korea can be consolidated."

Reports from Washington over the past few weeks have clearly demonstrated what these related issues are. There were Gen. Van Fleet's cynical description of the Korean war as a "blessing" because it keeps the munition factories going, the repeated and undenied charges that Truman and Churchill had agreed on a policy of blockading and bombing China, their announced agreement to spread the war against fighters for independence in Southeast Asia.

These Washington reports were confirmed in London where British Laborite leader Ian Mikardo charged earlier this week that "the United States had decided on war against Communist China and that Churchill knew it and was not resisting it." (New York Times, Feb. 4.)

Each day that the Korean war is continued adds new evidence that the slaughter in that country is essential to the criminal plan bred in Washington for spreading the war against the colored peoples of Asia and bringing death and destruction to more millions.

All that yesterday's New York Times could see in Gen. Nam Il's proposal for a real peace is a "trap." A trap for whom? Certainly not for the families of our young men ordered to Korea, over 105,000 of whom are already on the casualty list. If it is a trap, then it is one for the generals and politicians who want to spread the war.

As for the American people, they want the Korean war ended now, as every public opinion poll has shown. They want no more Koreans. The people should intervene to demand a truce and to urge a meeting of the Big Five Powers for agreement on a no-war pact.

THE NEED FOR PEACE

NEARLY 20 PERCENT of our total output is being geared to turn out atom bombs, tanks, planes and other weapons for destruction. Only a few months ago the Administration tried to "sell" us this program as the road to higher living standards and insurance against depression.

But the facts have proved otherwise. In this past month alone, unemployment has jumped by 1,250,000. Unsold inventories have soared to a high of \$69,400,000,000. On top of that the arms program requires still heavier taxes. It provides the main stimulus to inflation and higher prices while the government seeks to keep a lid on wages.

The armaments program, as we have repeatedly warned, adds up to tremendous profits for the big corporations and constantly increasing burdens on the people.

The nation, especially the working people, need a return to a peace-time economy. They need resumption of normal trade relations with all countries, especially with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China which provide some of our largest markets and can afford to pay for our products.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



Stuyvesant Victory Shows Power of Unity, Says Perry

THE VICTORY against jimmecrow in Stuyvesant Town should dramatize the possibility of smashing discrimination in housing in every city and county, whether the housing is public, semi-public or private, according to Pettis Perry, national Communist Party leader now facing trial in New York under the notorious Smith Act.

In an interview with the Daily Worker, Perry emphasized especially the breadth of unity which compelled the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner of Stuyvesant Town, to rent to Negro families and to back down from an effort to evict tenants who fought against its jimmecrow policies.

"I concur fully in the editorial in the Daily Worker immediately following the recent victory which was to the effect that it would have been impossible without the widest unity," he declared.

"It is important to stress this particularly where Negro people are involved because there is seldom a victory won in which some individual or organization does not claim all the credit. Such claims are false because there can be no such victory without popular participation."

PERRY stated that the victory was especially significant in that it was won against the greatest plantation owner in the land, Metropolitan Life, which owns more land in the South than any other aggregate of capital.

"This fact should stimulate a movement throughout the land, including the deep South, against the whole plantation setup, with its jimmecrow and other indignities against the Negro people," he declared.

He paid tribute to the "courage and heroism of the families that stood up against the innumerable pressure brought to bear by Metropolitan Life" to get them out of the housing development.

"It would have been very simple for a number of them to give up the fight and take residence elsewhere," he said. "But they choose, instead, to refuse to live with jimmecrow."

THE VICTORY, he said, was a vindication of the position of the Communist Party from the outset, a position which urged the greatest unity of all people, irrespective of religion or political belief.

"An outstanding role was played by that outstanding Negro Communist, ex-Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, who was the first to challenge courageously the whole jimmecrow setup," Perry declared.

Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, is now in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, serving a five-year jail term under the Smith Act for his political activities and ideas. He entered the race for City Council in 1943 soon after the Stuyvesant Town project was made public, and centered his campaign that year and later against the jimmecrow development. His first act as a councilman was to introduce a bill in the City Council to outlaw jimmecrow in Stuyvesant Town and all tax-supported housing.

"One of the main reasons Ben Davis and his colleagues are in jail is that they engaged in this kind of struggle," Perry said. "If the Communist Party were to drop its fight on jimmecrow (an impossible conjecture, of course) they would not now be in jail, and the present indictments throughout the country would be dropped. The initiators of the persecutions against us are the Wall Street crowd who are tied in with the Dixiecrats."

"It is unfortunate that leading Negro spokesmen such as Councilman Earl Brown, commenting on the Stuyvesant Town people's victory, used the old hat of red-baiting on this fundamental struggle for Negro rights. In the context of the genocide against the Negro people and the colored peoples of Asia, thousands of Negro workers are seeing the inseparable connection between the defense of the civil rights of the Communists and the redress of grievances of the Negro people. Both groups must fight against denial of civil rights, to a political minority and to an oppressed people."

PERRY SAID if he were asked to name three reasons why Davis and his colleagues are now in jail, he would place as first the "historic and continuous struggle of the Communist Party for equality without reservation." Second, he would name its courageous struggle for peace and international understanding between the U.S., the USSR and the rest of the world. And third, its "historic and ever-increasing struggle to protect and improve the living standards of the work-

ers in terms of wage increases, price and rent controls, lower taxes and opposition to speed-up."

He paid final tribute, too, to the Daily Worker which, he said, was in the early stages of the fight the sole paper in New York to carry it on daily, and continued to give "everything it had" to it.

Both the Daily Worker and the Communist Party were accused of "using" the Negro people for propaganda purposes, he noted. Despite the hypocrisy and demagoguery by the most virulent anti-Negro elements in the nation, both the Daily Worker and the Communist Party continued to press the fight without flinching.

"This should be a great lesson to the American people," he said. "It should teach them they can score major successes in the fight for peace, Negro rights and economic welfare if they unite around the issues at hand and refuse to be intimidated by red-baiting and slander."

Perry expressed the hope that in addition to pressing the fight against housing jimmecrow, the people will unite in as vigorous a manner around two other issues which the Daily Worker and other progressive forces have raised. These are Negro representation in all levels of government and the demand for 100,000 jobs for Negro men and women by May 15, a demand raised by the National Negro Labor Congress.

"If these two things are made the property of broad masses of people in the coming days and weeks, they can be advanced to new levels of achievement. This would provide the framework for uniting the Negro people around the peace movement and the anti-fascist camp, and should be the perspective after the splendid victory in Stuyvesant Town."

REGARDING jimmecrow housing, he said the victory should encourage further struggle on legislative, administrative and landlord levels against such practices in every type of housing. Second, it should encourage wide movements for low-rent housing projects and resistance to such projects as the swank Manhattanville and Manhattan town developments at \$30 per room, which the mass of Negro people, Puerto Ricans and white workers cannot afford to live in. It should also sweep away all hesitation concerning the battle

(Continued on Page 6)

Ryan

(Continued From Page 3)

state board's report released Jan. 22, disclosed that "some locals resorted to ballot box stuffing and other acts of fraud in balloting." Quoting the conclusions of Albert D. Osborn, an expert examiner on questioned documents, the board cited the following examples:

Of 286 ballots on approving Ryan's contract, submitted by Local 920, only 22 showed NO votes. But of the remaining 264 Osborn reported "it would appear to me that one person, or more than one, sat down with the ballots stacked on top of each other and marked the 'X' in the 'Yes' box on many of these ballots."

On the 496 ballots submitted by Local 1247, only seven negative, Osborn found at least 294 of them "marked, I believe, with the ballots in a pile so that the 'X' mark or dash, or circle, put in the 'yes' box made an indentation on the next ballot."

So with the 197 ballots of 327 he found "approximately 53 which are not individual votes."

Some of the findings of the board which Mr. Waldman is to look into is failure to "maintain democratic procedures" like the following:

"Certain locals have failed to hold elections of officers for a period of ten years or more."

"The failure of some locals to have bank accounts. One local examined did not have a bank account in the past 16 years, although this local collects more than \$25,000 a year in dues. "Some locals have no financial accounts."

"A failure for long periods of time to hold regular meetings or special meetings."

"... in many of the locals the officers designate themselves as delegates (to the Wage scale committee) without holding an election or consulting the membership. "No audits of finances."

Situations "whereby its officers may also be employers of that union's members" as hiring boss.

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California '15'

(Continued From Page 1)

means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will at some indefinite time in the future, because of peculiar circumstances, unconstitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

He also cited a state supreme court decision which declared unconstitutional a law to ban the Communist Party from the ballot in California on grounds that the party advocated forcible overthrow of the government.

"We relied," he said, "on the fact that our intent, as shown by our beliefs and activities, had twice been subjected to a test in the courts and the constitutional issues were decided in my favor, and in favor of the Communist Party, and, in both cases, after the Smith Act was already passed."

"We looked upon these court decisions as verifying and reinforcing our belief that advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism did not constitute advocacy of force and violence, that we had a constitutional right to advocate our principles."

Schneiderman talked in a quiet, even manner, his voice now and then edged with the emphasis of intensity.

He referred to many of the overt acts charged against him, Communist conferences and appearances at public meetings, and in each instance related the substance of what was discussed. The little pieces fitted into a mosaic of the Communist program—the party's advocacy of world peace, the struggle for Negro rights and against every form of discrimination, concern with preservation and extension of democratic rights.

Schneiderman and Wirin emphasized that the jury was not burdened with the duty of passing on the merits of Marxism-Leninism as a political doctrine, but simply with judging the right of the defendants to advocate that doctrine within the framework of the U. S. Constitution.

Wirin noted that the prosecution had announced the intention of introducing books as evidence, and he added that these books were available on the shelves of public and university libraries, that some of them had been circulated as long as 100 years, and that all were part of the sum of human knowledge.

Nurses' Pay Raised

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Registered nurses in nine San Francisco hospitals have won an immediate \$15 monthly wage increase, with another \$5 to start July 1. This will bring the scale up to \$255 a month.

Labor Briefs

(Continued From Page 3)

which deal with 350 oil companies. A possible strike would affect most of the oil-producing gulf coast of Texas and the Great Lakes area, Knight said.

"Companies in which we have the most significant membership are Sinclair, the Texas Co., Shell, Tidewater Associated, Gulf and Socony-Vacuum," he added.

The union seeks a \$2 a day general wage increase.

Garbage Collectors

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Four hundred AFL garbage collectors were back on the job yesterday after a two-day strike, with a 10-cent an hour pay hike and two additional paid holidays. The workers are members of the AFL Teamsters Union. They now get 10 paid holidays a year, including the newly-won Patriots Day and Columbus Day. Nine private companies signed the agreement.

REACH CUDAHY FACT

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The CIO United Packing House Workers and the Cudahy Packing Co. agreed on contract terms yesterday which give a wage boost of six cents an hour to 10,000 workers in nine plants. The agreement, similar to the one signed at Armour & Co. last week, also provides pay increases to women, irons out certain job differentials and grants full wages to workers serving on juries.

The AFL union in the field, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, had settled earlier for six cents. The CIO union has gone into talks with Swift & Co., after which it will have talks with Wilson & Co.

Sub Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

on going at least to 270 before the campaign ended.

"Experience has shown we were right," he declared. "We had to overcome hesitations by some about getting the papers sent to them," he explained.

"But after discussion about the right of workers to receive a paper that fights for their interests, and the need to stand up against the efforts of the country's bosses to frighten us into giving up our liberties, most of those who hesitated agreed to sign."

Readers in the Bridge Plaza area of Brooklyn with 120 subs in out of a goal of 100, claim to be out in front among Brooklyn communities. They announced at a Williamsburgh Freedom of the Press rally Wednesday night that they were shooting for 150 percent of their goal.

One Williamsburgh reader has obtained 24 subs and several have obtained 10 and 12 apiece.

Speakers at the meeting, attended by about 125 readers, were Pettis Perry and Alan Max.

In Manhattan, leaders of the Lower East Side Freedom of the Press Association announced yesterday they were holding a grand shindig for campaign workers Sunday afternoon as the culmination of a week of intensive work in the campaign. The affair will be held at the Great Central Palace, 92 Clinton St. George Blake, one of the Smith Act victims facing trial in New York, will be among the speakers.

Condolences to

MOISHE

on the loss of his

FATHER

from his friends

RUTH, CERY, PETTY,

ROBBIE, JIMMIE, STANLEY

Lincoln

(Continued From Page 3)

gress. Under his will, the Library of Congress was not to get the papers until 1947. Carl Sandburg and other Lincoln scholars attended the opening of the papers at that time.

"The reason that the letter has never before been published," Pratt said, "is because few historians knew about William De Fleurville."

When Lincoln was assassinated two years later and his body was brought back for burial, De Fleurville was invited to march with the honorary pall-bearers. He declined, and walked instead with the Negro contingent in the procession.

De Fleurville's mother took him first to Baltimore where he worked as an apprentice barber. He moved later to New Orleans but the slave markets drove him north and he met Lincoln at New Salem, Ill., in 1831 while hiking from Beardstown, Ill., to Springfield. By 1837, when Lincoln moved here, he was a well-established barber and owned considerable real estate, including several blocks here and four lots in Bloomington, Ill., where he had a shop for a time as well as in Peoria. Lincoln became his lawyer.

Pratt said he believes Lincoln picked up many of his anecdotes in De Fleurville's shop where customers were shaved for an annual rate of \$15, and haircuts cost 15 cents.

Fund Drive

(Continued From Page 3)

sum as a reward for finding a wallet containing \$21 bills. Fifty dollars arrived from Denver, Col., part of an inheritance received by a progressive organization, and this sum too was marked for Bittelman's \$1,000.

All contributions should be sent to the Self Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York, 3, N. Y.

Ridgway

(Continued From Page 1)

by warning "certain" U. S. newsmen of "excessive social consorting, including drinking of alcoholic beverage, with Communist 'journalists' at the Panmunjom sessions."

Welch specifically objected to U. S. newsmen seeking the aid of reporters attached to the Korean forces in obtaining such interviews, or photographs and tape-recording interviews with prisoners in Korean camps.

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

(Brooklyn)

LARGE sunny room, kitchen privileges, 2504 Olinville Ave. Apt. 6B.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners, starts Tuesday, Feb. 12 at 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues 50c weekly. Come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization at 104 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

PORTABLE 6 lb. Washer, on wheels with automatic pump — reg. \$19.95, Spec. \$8.95. Standard Brand Dish. 142 Fourth Ave. (12th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating. Beautify your home now. Take advantage of our low rates. R & V Painters, OI 4-7601.

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. RA 9-5944 or ME 7-1451, call any time.

(Upholstery)

SOFA reupholstered, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradat attention, mornings 9-1, NY 5-1700.

SOFA \$12, chairs \$4 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers, refinishing given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AO 2-5495.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied customers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 4-3900.

JIMMIE'S Pickup, Trucking Service. Small jobs, short haul, reliable, dependable. reliable. UN 4-7707.

Stuyvesant

(Continued From Page 3)

against Jim Crow in the Levittown and Parkchester developments.

"Now that the most powerful of all landlords has been defeated," he declared, "the tide can certainly be turned in other places provided there is no hesitation in drawing in the labor movement, church bodies and all other kinds of peoples' organizations. This would enable the people of Harlem and other Negro ghettos to move out of the rat-infested tenements into which they are forced to crowd."

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Also treated. Free consultation. BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS 110 West 24th St. (n.d. 5th) Salons 1105-1108 • LO 3-4215

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-5826

Interior Decorator

TED ARCHER Interior Decorator "YOU CAN AFFORD GOOD TASTE" 146 St. Nicholas Ave., N.Y.C. Bet. 116 & 117 St. MO 6-5206 Cornices—Wood, Upholstered; Slip Covers, Drapes, Furniture (New and Used), Venetian Blinds, Lamps, Pictures and Oil Paintings.

Mill End Goods

SILK AND WOOLS from Europe's finest mills far below mill prices. You can get real bargains in beautiful spring fabrics in cuts, just large enough for a suit, coat, dress, skirt or blouse. Pattern FREE to match your cut of fabric. DORETTA TARMON MILL END IMPORTS, Inc. 799 BROADWAY ROOM 205 Entrance also 30 E. 11th Street GR 1-3355 Open daily 'til 7 p.m. Wed. 'til 9 p.m.

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE FRANK GIARAMITA 18 E. 7th St. near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457 EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists

UNITY OPTICAL CO. 152 FLATBUSH AVE. Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office ELI ROSS, Optometrist Tel. NE 9-5160 Closed Saturday and Sunday during July and August DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M. EYES EXAMINED EYE GLASSES

Restaurant

BRONX Hungarian Restaurant 2141 Southern Boulevard (bet. 181st and 182nd Sts.) Open Fri., Sat., and Sunday Home Cooking • Tasty Dishes MEETING HALL — Catering for WEDDINGS AND PARTIES Phone LU 4-0175

JADE MOUNTAIN

197 SECOND AVENUE Tel. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 1-0444 • Quality Chinese Food • Special Attention to Parties and Groups

'CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY' HIDES AFRICAN OPPRESSION

The film, "Cry, The Beloved Country" from the novel of the same title by Alan Paton, which made its debut at the Bijou Theater, throws little light on the real nature of the brutally oppressive rule of South African governments.

The dangerous and misleading nature of the film is heightened by the nimble use of the cameras as they skirt around and skip over a multitude of unsavory facets of South African life, while recording the journey of a humble Zulu priest, Kumalo, played by Canada Lee.

Kumalo travels from the expansive hill country of Natal to Johannesburg in search of his missing son, Absalom (Lionel Ngakane), lost, for the time being, in the miserable slum districts on the city's outskirts.

The theme of the film does not become clear until Kumalo, after a diligent search, finds his son in prison for the murder of a white South African who happens to be the leading liberal-reformer of those parts. At that point the film, which has begun as a moving and absorbing commentary on South African life, loses its tentative grip on social realities, and degenerates as the splendid actors are forced to distort their characterizations to make way for Alan Paton's theme, to wit: One must accept with meekness and patience the elements in South African life which go to make it one of the most notorious hell-holes of racism in the modern world.

To be sure, the film exhorts both native African and European Africans to demonstrate these humble virtues. For the end is not in sight, the film says, when the "vexing" problems of racial "conflicts," vicious and studied segregation, brutal exploitation, animal level slum conditions, prostitution, disease, pass laws, etc., will be solved, if such is possible. Enduring virtues of heart, mind and soul are needed, not social change. For if you poor Zulus, Bantus, Basutos, Hereroes, you dark-skinned Africans, you present day disinherited victims of mass disruption of your ancient tribal society imposed by us Europeans, if you have complaints, if we have systematically robbed you of your arable land, remember we white people suffer with a burden which you must share!

"Cry, The Beloved Country" breathes a quality of arrogance which is subtle, but is arrogance nonetheless. Alan Paton displays such compassionate sympathy for "both sides," for oppressor and oppressed, that he, with all the magnanimity he can muster, places as much responsibility for the problems of South Africa on the Zulus as on the whites.

The old priest, Kumalo, loses his initial dignity as he chastises his son, Absalom, for his grievous crime of shooting his people's benefactor, in an attempted robbery. Kumalo has to cringe before James Jarvis, the elder (Charles Carlson), and purge himself before this Natal planter of the blood-guilt of his wayward son in an undignified orgy of self-castigation.

The young priest, Rev. Msimangu (Sidney Poitier), who accompanies Kumalo throughout his stay in the city, plays a curiously inconsistent role of vacillating between apologizing for the status-quo and a cynical contempt for his own people.

And Absalom is sentenced to be hanged for his crime in a court scene staged with all the sanctity of legal niceties which are supposed to prevail in a democratic hall of justice. So mild-mannered are the judge, jury and spectators, that one must marvel at how equalitarian and liberal the South African officials have suddenly become on the color question. Small wonder the film skirted the ques-

tion of the racist program of South African governments. For if this court is typical of what prevails in South African legal agencies then the Mahatma Government and its predecessors would be out of place in its own courts.

The film also fails to record the strikes, demonstrations and mass resistance by indigenous South Africans against the hated pass laws, curfews, inhuman working conditions and exploitation in mining and industry. These manifestations are not humble and meek enough for Alan Paton to treat, but he attacks such tendencies in his treatment of John Kumalo, the brother of the priest, who is apparently involved in progressive social and political work with a view toward advancement of his people. John Kumalo is treated as a selfish, opportunistic knave not worthy of being related to his brother.

And so the priest goes back to the hills of Natal, where he again meets James Jarvis, who has come through the darkness of grief and anger over the fate of his beloved son. He has entered into the "dawn" and now the "light" of growing understanding and patient thoughts on the complexities which make South Africa the kind of place it is. His wife has died. He has now become tolerant and benign. Of course, he still owns a particle of the millions of acres of land taken away from Africans and given to Europeans, and he meditates on the secret mysteries of the solution of his and Kumalo's mutual problem. The solution is not in sight.

The film ends, revealing less about the true nature of the workings of South African racism than the American Negro actors actually experienced in that country while making the film. H.C.

Dr. Uphaus Memories Of Peace Congress

By DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
(U. S. Delegate to World Peace Congress)

The memories of the Warsaw Peace Congress are so indelibly impressed upon my mind that they will never dim. But if they should, they can be perpetually restored by the magnificent documentary of the Congress made by Joris Ivens and Jerzy Szelubski.

"Peace Will Win" recaptures the vibration of thought and feeling that swept through 2,000 delegates from 81 countries who had gathered in quest of the one thing all mankind craves most—peace.

Having seen the film, the whole panorama surges through my mind again. I recall the rejection of the Congress by the British government, against the will of millions of peace-loving British people, and then, not being stopped, how the delegates gathered in ever growing throngs as they converged on Paris, Brussels and Prague, bound for Warsaw. This travel prelude to the Congress would have been worth the trip.

In Brussels, the trainmen, caught by the spirit, handled our baggage with zest as they sang and whistled. Hour by hour a large hall near the station was filled with hungry delegates. There had been trainloads before us and other trainloads were coming. We marveled at the preparation that had been in such a short time. Nothing seemed too hard to do. There was a contagious good will. The French delegation led a cheer for the Belgians. So did ours. All Europe was catching the spirit, especially the workers who are on the side of peace.

When it came time to make the next jump to Prague we learned

Movie Houses in U. S. and in Soviet Union

By DAVID FLATT

Two interesting movie items reached my desk this week.

Item one from the National Economy Report of the Ministers of the USSR for 1951, published in the Feb. 1 issue of "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy," said that movie theatres in the Soviet Union had increased by 4,000 for the year, and that movie attendance increased by 12 percent.

Item two from the New York Times of Feb. 6 reported that 91 theatres in Chicago went out of business in 1951—out of a total of 366 theatres in that city. More theatres shut down in 1951 in Chicago, the story said, than in the preceding 25 years combined. Some of the theatres still in business are functioning only part time—in some cases three days a week and in others on weekends only.

The Times did not give reasons for this condition, but it is well known that the box office collapse in Chicago and in other major cities in the U.S. is due to a combination of causes of which the high cost of living and poor films are among the big factors.

The conclusions to be drawn from this are:

The Soviet film industry prospers because it is owned by the people who make the films—the writers, directors, actors and technicians—and by the workers who operate the theatres. The only films made are films of peace.

The decline of the American film industry is inevitable as long as the industry is controlled not by those whose labor makes films possible but by a handful of absentee multi-billionaires, by the same gang that owns the atom-bomb and engineers wars and films of war.

on the scoreboard—by lester rodney

Olympics, Amateurs, 'Times' Fables, et al

AVERY BRUNDAGE, head of our Olympic Committee, told the track writers that we'd just have to take the Russians' word for it that their athletes at Helsinki this summer are amateurs: i.e., receive no cash compensation for athletic endeavors.

There's something more than a little Alice-in-Wonderlandish about this straightfaced stuff coming in the era of the basketball fix, of colleges frantically bidding far and buying "amateur" football players, of amateur track and field and tennis stars moving from one meet to another in grand style with no other visible means of support, of our amateur buddies down under presenting a little \$12,000 cash "wedding gift" to Frank Sedgman to keep him pure and amateur without paying him. Actually of course the concept of "amateurism" in sports has been largely a standing joke since Rutgers and Princeton first put up a fence around the grassy grid-iron and held out the palm for an admission hit.

Anyhow, it looks like the Russians are willing to take Brundage's word for it that our teams at Helsinki, including our basketball team which may well include some Kentucky U. "amateurs," are not on any payrolls, so we can get on with the Olympics, friendly competition between the best athletes of all countries, and a very fine and exciting Olympics it promises to be. (Yes, in answer to some early queries, the Daily Worker does intend to cover the big doings, of which more later.)

On the general subject, a little dispatch from Moscow yesterday took the trouble to deny a silly "story" that the Russians intended to fly their athletes to the games from Leningrad every day and then fly them back.

In our issue of Jan. 10, we asked sports columnist Arthur Daley of the Times what was his source of information for his flat statement that "the bewildering Russians intend to park all their athletes in Leningrad, 200 miles from Helsinki, and shuttle them back and forth each day by plane."

Of course Mr. Daley never saw fit to answer this question, though it was called to his attention. Now that the silly yarn is officially denied, will he cheerfully print the fact that he was wrong, and that either he or someone who gave him the "news" simply made it up out of their own heads because they dislike the idea of the two big countries meeting in peaceful competition?

In what might be counterposed against the Daley-school of hysterics over the forthcoming carnival of running, jumping and goal shooting, there was a paragraph in Red Smith's Herald Tribune column yesterday which at least is a far cry from that writer's contribution to the recent Collier's abomination. Wrote Smith:

"Nevertheless, the view here is that Russia would be warmly welcomed as an Olympic participant. A stiff-necked attitude of suspicion on the part of the other nations could accomplish nothing toward world understanding. Quite possibly international competition in sports wouldn't accomplish much in this direction, either, but it seems worth a try."

Couple of Good Rule Changes

THERE WAS AN interesting experiment at New Haven the other night when Yale and Springfield played a basketball game under a couple of different rules. Both proposed changes sound good from here. Very good in fact.

The first was to widen the foul lanes from six to 12 feet. This means that the area under the basket forbidden to a player with the ball for more than three seconds is doubled. The rule is already the international Olympic basketball rule, one good argument for it. It is also the rule in the pro league now and has worked out fine. What it means actually is that no hunk of tall timber can plant himself closer than six feet from the basket for pivot play. When the big boys must plant themselves further out, this opens up a bigger area for the cutting and slicing underneath of other players which is one of the best parts of the game. It eliminates the wrestling matches underneath where two and sometimes three defensive men converge on the big guy to keep him from dunking it. Above all, it takes some of the premium off sheer height as opposed to height and ability. George Mikan of the Lakers, Mr. Big Man himself, says this change has been swell.

The other proposed change is a little more drastic. More on this Monday.

'NYU 3½ Over Orange'

AFTER THE BASKETBALL scandal the big gambling was sort of hush hushed. Of course nothing basic was touched, the big syndicates send out their prices from Minneapolis unmolested, and so it was just a question of time. . . . Yesterday's symptoms: A UP story from Goshen, New York—"District Attorney Abraham S. Isels urged public cooperation today on the heels of widespread reports that gambling has threatened high school basketball in Orange County."

Yeah, he'll get cooperation. Yesterday's Daily News headlined last night's NYU-Syracuse game at the Garden like this: "NYU 3½ over Orange." The big gambling odds, that's the main story of a college game less than one year later. Complain to the News and they'll squawk "Freedom of the Press." (But let's see them run a letter from a reader for peace.)

and surrounding spaces were packed with human beings to see us and cheer us. With pathetic eagerness young people almost crushed one another to get within hand-shaking distance and gather autographs. While bands played the throngs burst into rhythmic chant—PO-KOO-EY, PO-KOO-EY—peace.

I shall always remember the faces of expectant faces. They were pleading, in effect, "Please build a world in which we can live." As we gazed beyond the uplifted faces, we beheld the ruins of war, and the appeal took on new meaning. We had not yet seen Warsaw, the crucified city.

How can one ever adequately describe the profound significance of what happened at Warsaw.

Dr. James C. Eadicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, when recently addressing the London Peace Council, said, "The world peace movement is a historical factor which warmakers cannot overcome, and it will bring them to defeat."

Warsaw and certain shreds of Warsaw saw history on the march. The people are taking their destiny in their hands. If you see "Peace Will Win" your doubts will be removed. Your faith will be restored.

Englewood School Heads Back Down on Book Ban

ENGLEWOOD.—Sharp protests from teachers, local citizens' groups and the State Federation of Labor forced school authorities here to rescind a set of repressive rules governing the use of textbooks in the schools. The executive council of the State AFL passed a resolution last Saturday blasting the Englewood Board of Education and superintendent of schools for instituting the regulations "fostering anti-democratic practices and placing all teachers on a plane of suspicion by questioning their loyalty... a vicious practice which also manacles teaching methods and which, if not checked, may easily spread to other communities."

SUNDAY FORUM
dedicated to the celebration of
Negro History Week
"WORKING CLASS
POETS of the NEGRO
PEOPLE"
Reading and Analysis featuring:
Gwendolyn Bennett
Lorraine Hansberry
plus Musical Features
February 10th, 10 P.M.
FEE \$1.00
half-price for students
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York City WA 9-1600

What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan
THE JEFFERSON FILM CLUB presents
the Soviet Classic "Without Prejudice."
A devastating exposition of the "Race"
theories of anthropological Pseudo-Science.
Saturday, Feb. 6, 2. Two continuous show-
ings: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and
Dancing in the Lounge. Admission, \$1.
Jefferson School of Social Science, 575
Sixth Ave. (16th St.) N.Y.C.
MUSICAL: N. Y. MANHATTAN SYM-
PHONY ORCHESTRA, 100 E. 44th St. at
4th Ave. 8:30 p.m. Ensemble. Samuel
Firstman conducting numbers by Rimsky-
Korsakov, Mozart, Dvorak, Debussy,
Rita Lucat, Soprano. Jane Rosko, Pianist.
Varied Program. Albert Jacobson, Man-
dolin Soloist, playing Vivaldi Concerto in
Minor.

Brooklyn
BENSONKURST ANNUAL BAZAAR—
Emma Lazarus Division, Friday evening,
Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 6, 10 all
day. Big selections of hats, shoes and
other wearing apparel at reduced prices.
Will serve delicious meals Saturday and
Sunday. Admission free. Come and bring
your friends. 3075 86th St. (Bay Parkway
Station—BMT West End Line).

SUNDAY

Manhattan
MILDRED BUREAU, PSYCHOANALYST
discusses Prejudice and Personality, 8:30
p.m. Sunday, ALP Forum, 220 W. 50th
St. Contr. 75c.
FORUM AND EXHIBITION OF WOOD-
CUTS on "The Negro's Part in American
Culture" presented by Graphic Workshop
Art Div. (ASP-WT). Sidney Finkelstein,
Lingua Collect and others will speak—Sun-
day afternoon, Feb. 10—3:30.
"SUNDAY AT EIGHT," at Metropolitan
Music School, 18 W. 74th St. Concert of
Music by Negro Composers. Performing
Artists, Madryne Brewer in Negro Spiritu-
als, Alan Booth in works by Coleridge-
Taylor and R. Nathaniel Dett. Dancing
follows. Admission \$1.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL SUNDAY FORUM
dedicated to the celebration of Negro
History Week... "Working Class Poets
of the Negro People"—Readings and An-
alysis featuring: Gwendolyn Bennett and
Lorraine Hansberry. Plus musical fea-
tures. Feb. 10, 8 p.m. Fee: \$1. Half-price
for students. Jefferson School of Social
Science, 575 Sixth Ave. at 16th St., N.Y.C.

Coming
PART GIVES EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT
OF NELSON TRIAL, Feb. 11. Just re-
turned from Pittsburgh, Howard Fast
will speak on the Nelson "sedition" trial,
on Feb. 11 at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st
St. Public invited. No admission. Aus.
Union of Yugoslav-Americans.
NEGRO HISTORY MONTH CELEBRA-
TION, 575 Avenue of the Americas, Dr. Herbert Aptheker
and other noted Negro and Puerto Rican
speakers. Cultural Program and refresh-
ments at the ALP—7th East—224 Colum-
bus Ave., Wednesday, Feb. 11 at 8:30
p.m. Admission free.

The regulation, adopted in De-
cember had decreed that before a
book could be used the teacher
must certify, that it "contains noth-
ing advocating support of a for-
eign power, nor a doctrine inimic-
able to American principles as laid
down in state and federal constitu-
tions, nor principles nor doctrines
inimicable to the American system
of free enterprise."

State AFL leaders protested,
saying: "Are we to infer that any
valid criticism of free enterprise
is subversive and un-American? As
workers and consumers, we re-
serve the right to point out faults
of free enterprise without having
our patriotism challenged."

The threatened book-banning
would have established a tight
thought-control in the Englewood
school system. Teachers would have
had to submit to the superintendent
of schools for approval any pas-
sage of any book which, quotes
out of context, might seem critical
of "American free enterprise."

Prior approval has to be ob-
tained to use printed material to
explain on a comparative basis
doctrines "unfavorable to the U.S.
Government." The teacher further
had to file a certificate that he

would inform the students of the
nature of the doctrines and "stress
the superiority of American prin-
ciples."

Materials used for comparative
purposes were not to be left on
open library shelves or distributed
indiscriminately to the students. In
elementary schools they were to be
kept in the principal's office and
released only on special requisition
by the teacher. In high schools
they would be kept in libraries,
but under lock and key.

Pickets Will Fight Eviction of Negro Tenant

A picketline this Saturday from
11 a.m. to 3 p.m. will protest an
attempt to evict a young Negro
woman, Mrs. Maxine Oliff Jack-
son from her apartment at 345
E. 18 St. The picketline will be
in front of the grocery store at
the same address run by Mrs.
Josephine Augello, who together
with Mrs. Mary Falce of Yonkers
owns the building.

An eviction order was served
on Mrs. Jackson after Mrs. Falce
learned she was a Negro. The
eviction order was approved in
Municipal Court, and it is now
being appealed.

USSR Reply To Collier's Hailed In Europe

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Soviet
Union's answer to the war-inciting
Collier's magazine "preview" of
World War III is making a "big
impression" throughout Europe,
reports William H. Stoneman,
Chicago Daily News correspondent,
from Paris.

As Stoneman explains, in the
Jan. 28 issue of the Chicago paper,
the answer of the Soviet magazine
New Times is based on stories
"written as of Jan. 1, 1956, on the
assumption that the United Na-
tions had reached agreement on
banning the bomb and that the Big
Five had signed a peace pact in
December, 1952."

He contrasts the New Times
issue of Jan. 1, 1952 with the Oct.
27, 1951 issue of Collier's which
"encouraged the feeling of many
citizens that the U. S. was really
planning a war against Russia."

Stoneman noted that the "hair-
raising effort" of Collier's "caused
a general wave of resentment in
the countries of Western Europe."
He concludes that "the fact re-
mains that papers in Norway,
Britain, France, the Netherlands,
Holland, Denmark and Italy are
all printing excerpts from the New
Times and that they contrast
violently with the bloodthirsty
items reprinted from Collier's a
mere 10 weeks ago."

FRANCO DECREES DEATH FOR 11 POLITICAL PRISONERS

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 7. Corral Manta, Domingo Ibars
—A military court today condem-
ned 11 political prisoners to death
here today, and sentenced five
others to prison terms as high as
30 years.
Sentenced to death were Jose
Pedrez Pedrero.

NON-PARTISAN CONFERENCE ON POLICE BRUTALITY URGED

A city-wide "non-partisan con-
ference to end police brutality
against Negro and Puerto Rican
citizens" was proposed this week
by the New York State Civil
Rights Congress to the Citizens
Committee on Police Brutality,
whose chairman is the Rev. Don-
ald Harrington, Pastor of the
Community Church of New York.
Rev. Harrington, at a recent
public forum in his church on
police brutality, sponsored by the
New York Civil Liberties Union,
disclosed that Police Commis-
sioner Monaghan had rejected a pro-
posal that the city institute a po-
lice training program aimed at
eradicating violence against mem-
bers of minority groups.

The proposal for the city con-
ference was made by Nat Ross,
head of the New York CRC.
Ross, who spoke from the floor
at the ACLU forum in similar
vein, believes that as a first step,

the conference can call for re-
moval of all mounted police from
Harlem, and that a movement to
"punish the police officers who
shot and killed John Derrick in
Harlem and Henry Fields in
Brooklyn can achieve important
results in ending these attacks."

Steve Nelson Wins Right To Go to N.Y.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—Steve
Nelson, convicted in the frameup
Pennsylvania "sedition" trial and
now out on \$10,000 bail, today
won permission from the court
to travel to New York and Wash-
ington.

Nelson will be in New York
from Feb. 16 to 24, and will
speak at the rally being held Feb.
16 at 13 Astor Place by the Com-
mittee to Defend the Lincoln
Veterans.

William L. Patterson, head of
the Civil Rights Congress, yes-
terday issued an emergency ap-
peal for funds to "help Steve
Nelson, an authentic American
people's hero" defeat his "con-
tempt indictment in Washington."

Nelson is scheduled to go on
trial this Monday for alleged
contempt of the House Un-
American Committee.

Patterson said that Nelson's de-
fense in Washington will be de-
fended because "in fighting to save
Nelson from another jail sentence,
we are defending the Fifth
Amendment and its guarantees
against self-incrimination for all
Americans."

Patterson also called for let-
ters and telegrams to Attorney
General McGrath asking dropping
of Nelson's indictment.

BRAZILIANS, MEXICANS SPARK FIGHT FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 2)
control of all traffic on the coun-
try's four rivers until 1975. . . .

Telepress reports that commit-
tees to defend Obdulio Barthe,
leader of the Communist Party of
Paraguay, have been formed in
Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela,
Paraguay, and other Latin Amer-
ican countries, protesting against
the imprisonment of Barthe and
the effort to kill him in prison.
They urge telegrams and cables
to the Wall St. puppet regime in
Paraguay demanding Barthe's free-
dom. . . .

The Students Federation of Chile
and other youth organizations of
that country sent telegrams and
letters to the UN General Assem-
bly, protesting Franco's imprison-
ment of the Barcelona strikers and
demanding the release of Lopez
Raimundo and his companions.

In Puerto Rico, Wall Street's
"showcase" for its "good neighbor"
policy, members of the McKay As-
sociates, an elite organization of

top U.S. industrialists and finan-
ciers are holding their annual
conference. The puppet Munoz-Marin
was expected to grovel as usual.

The newspaper Pueblo asserts
that more than 2,000 copies of
progressive books have been pro-
hibited from entering the country
by custom officials. In addition,
Puerto Ricans are to be used as
mercenary agents of Wall St. to
wreck the trade union movements
throughout other Latin American
countries. A special course to train
"trade union leaders" was inaugu-
rated at the University of Puerto
Rico, Jan. 7.

The Committee for the Civil Lib-
erties of the Puerto Rican people
is fighting to save young Desdedit
Marrero, youth leader and peace
fighter, from spending four to six
years in prison on the frameup vi-
olation of the Puerto Rican Gag Law,
or Smith Act. Hundreds of others
also languish in prison under this
Gag Law, and Pablo Garcia, de-
fense attorney for Marrero, is seek-
ing support for their fight from
New Yorkers and other North
Americans.

All progressives are urged to de-
mand Marrero's release from
Munoz-Marin's prisons.

OK 3-Cent Hike

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—
The Regional Wage Stabilization
Board has approved a 3 cents an
hour premium for night-shift work-
ers employed by the California-
Hawaiian Sugar Co. at Crockett.
The premium is retroactive to Sept.
1, 1951. Other wage adjustments
were also negotiated by the Inter-
national Longshoremen's & Ware-
housemen's Union.

Jefferson Film Club
presents
The Soviet Classic
Without Prejudice
"A devastating exposition of the
"Race" theories of anthropological
Pseudo-Science"
Saturday, February 9th
Two Continuous Showings:
8:30 and 10:30 P. M.
DINING AND DANCING
in the Lounge
ADMISSION: \$1.00
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York City WA 9-1600

IN CELEBRATION OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
FREEDOM JUBILEE
SONG — DANCE — FILM — DRAMA
Sunday, February 10
3:00 P.M.
Centr. 40 cents — Children Free
STADIUM — SOUTH BRONX BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEE



Bonn Cops Attack Thousands at Peace Rally

BONN, Germany, Feb. 7.—Reactionary Chancellor Adenauer's police, wielding clubs and fire hoses, today attacked thousands of demonstrators protesting the rearmament of West Germany.

The demonstrators for peace fought back for several hours during the time that Adenauer was haranguing parliament in an effort to push Gen. Eisenhower's rearmament plan for an anti-Soviet war.

The demonstrators attempted to reach the Bundestag building, where Adenauer made his speech to the Lower House, but they were blocked by police who placed heavy cordons around the whole parliament area.

Instead the demonstrators massed about a mile away in "Peace Square," in the heart of this West German capital, where they shouted "no rearmament" slogans.

Police arrested a dozen demonstrators. Many of the demonstrators—including a large number of women—were drenched when the police turned fire hoses on them as they tried to march on parliament. A small number of demonstrators and police were injured slightly, authorities said.

The Chancellor's speech was repeatedly interrupted by a barrage of heckling.

Furrier Tells How He Gathers Subs

"We're finding that workers are ready and willing to subscribe to the Worker, much more so than last year when so many hesitated because of the witch-hunting and hysteria." This is how a reader who belongs to Local 64 of the Fur Workers Joint Board described his experience in The Worker circulation drive. Readers of the Joint Board are way ahead of the field among unionists. They have gotten 120 subs thus far, out of a formal goal of 200, or 60 percent.

They are shooting for the full 200 by Feb. 16, date of the New York trade union conference on press freedom, and expect to get at least 270 subs by the time the campaign is over on March 1.

The Local 64 member, who has been given leadership to the campaign among the local's readers, declared that his first job was to convince other active supporters of the paper that workers will get subscriptions despite the efforts of reaction to intimidate them.

"In the early stages, quite a few were convinced that reaction had made it impossible to get subs, even though many workers liked and want the paper," he explained. "One reader, who argued strongly that he did not see how he could get any, was finally persuaded it could be done. He now has nine subs to his credit, and is one of the sparkplugs of the campaign."

"Another became convinced the other day when he saw how others were doing, and now has three subs."

Of the 120 subs gotten by members of the Board thus far, 68 are new subs. Many subscribers in the union have renewed through other channels and are not included among the 120.

"There is no problem with renewals," the Local 64 member said. "I know of only a single subscriber who, for personal reasons, has thus far refused to renew. We find, too, that many Negro workers are subscribing. Out of the 48 gotten thus far through members of my local, about 20 are from Negro workers."

"Several of the new subscribers have themselves gotten others to subscribe."

He explained that when the campaign was first discussed among a group of readers back in mid-December, he and a few others, because of their daily association with workers in the shops, figured they could do a lot better than last year. But they had set themselves a goal of 200, but had obtained less than 150.

This year, they had again set themselves 200, but some figured

Unionist-Readers To Meet on Feb. 16

The trade union conference of Worker readers and supporters will be held Saturday morning, Feb. 16, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street, the Trade Union Committee for Press Freedom announced yesterday. George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker and Worker, will be among the speakers.

The committee urged groups of readers and supporters in all unions and shops to send delegates, and invited all active workers in the campaign to attend.

Korea Charges Washington Stalls on Truce to Extend War

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Korean People's Democratic Army and commander-in-chief of its army, yesterday charged that "American imperialists" were stalling on the truce talks as a screen to cover their "new plot to expand their aggression so as to complete the occupation of all Korea." This

Ridgway Gags Newsmen at Truce Camp

Gen. Ridgway moved to clamp an iron censorship on U. S. newsmen in Korea yesterday, when his headquarters issued an order forbidding "fraternization" with correspondents for anti-war newspapers. The ban, intended to keep American newsmen from talking particularly to Alan Winnington of the London Daily Worker and Wilfred Burchett of Paris Ce Soir, was imposed because the little actual news of the Korea truce talks and the military situation which has been sent back to the U. S. has come through such "fraternization."

More than one American correspondent has acknowledged in dispatches from Panmunjom that Ridgway's rigid censorship of the true state of affairs in Korea has been sidestepped only because the American newsmen have been able to ascertain the facts from their fellow journalists.

Col. George P. Welch, Ridgway's public relations officer in Tokyo, yesterday clamped down on this legitimate seeking of news

(Continued on Page 6)

was reported in press association dispatches from Tokyo.

In his order of the day on the fourth anniversary of the Korean People's Army, Kim Il Sung warned that if Washington tried this, its forces will "suffer the heaviest losses they have ever suffered."

The Peking Radio reported that "two propeller-driven American planes made an illegal flight" over the Panmunjom neutral zone Wednesday shortly after the full delegations met for the first time in weeks.

In Washington, government officials made it clear that the Truman administration would reject the proposals of the North Koreans for a full-scale peace conference to discuss withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the settlement of other Asian questions.

It was indicated in Washington dispatches that the State Department was already putting pressure on its satellites to force them to reject the proposals.

The State Department, according to these dispatches, admits that its satellite governments in Europe may find the Korean proposals acceptable.

At the Panmunjom truce talks, Gen. Ridgway's negotiators continued to set up roadblocks against a ceasefire by its emphasis on the right to keep Korean prisoners of war under the "voluntary repatriation" excuse.

OPPORTUNITY TO HALT THE KILLING IN KOREA — See Editorial Page —

RIEVE, U.S. CITE SLUMP IN CONSUMER GOODS JOBS

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—High prices and tax rises have cut buying power, and soft goods industries like textiles and clothing have suffered, Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO committee on economic policy, today told the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

An economic study by the Washington office of the United Electrical Union, released today pointed out that as a result of the slump in consumer non-durable goods industries, 203,000 workers were laid off in 1951.

This includes 117,000 in textile and is in addition to 111,000 in auto.

The UE study reveals that in a number of these industries employment was lower in December, 1951, than in January, 1950, six months before the Korean war. The footwear industry, for instance, increased 1.3 percent in number of jobs during 1950, but

has since declined by more than 14 percent.

While the total employed nationally has risen, this "high general employment disguises the situation in certain areas where serious problems of mass unemployment are faced," the UE said.

"Dominated by profiteers, the war economy directors," declared the UE study, "speedily push to the utmost the program of reducing the purchasing power of the mass of the people. The war economy and profit motivations thus coincide perfectly. Almost without exception, the reduction of civilian output, because of loss of the civilian market, has preceded the government reductions of material allocations for that output."

"This purposeful reduction of the mass civilian market, already causing serious spot unemployment, has resulted in pessimism about the prospects of full employment even with vast military expenditures, and has gone far to create the basis for crisis and unemployment in the future."

"Only a major turn from war orientation to peace will permit resumption of a national economic policy of high wages, low prices, low taxes, extensive government social services and public works to create full employment of benefit to the people generally."

Schneiderman Tells Jury Ideas, Books Are on Trial

By AL RICHMOND

Richmond, executive editor of the Peoples World of San Francisco, is one of the defendants in the Smith Act trial he is covering.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7.—The issues in the California Smith Act trial were joined today when the defense presented its opening statements.

William Schneiderman, Communist state chairman acting as his own counsel, and attorneys for others among the 15 defendants, repeatedly reverted to two main themes:

"The defendants had not, and do not advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence as charged by the prosecution."

"Ideas and a political doctrine are on trial, and such a case places in jeopardy the democratic rights of all Americans."

"Our contention is," Schneiderman said, "that there was no conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence; that there was no such intent in our teaching and practice. We shall show that the prosecution's charges constitute, in effect, an attempt to outlaw a minority political party that has sought to bring its platform to the people by democratic process."

The Schneiderman—citizenship case, decided in his favor by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1943, returned again to haunt the prosecution. Both Schneiderman and

Atty. A. L. Wirin, who led off for the defense battery, referred to the Supreme Court decision as casting light on the intent of the defendants.

Schneiderman noted that the very same books, now offered by the prosecution to support its accusation, were before the Supreme Court when it ruled on his citizenship.

He quoted to the jury from Justice Frank Murphy's opinion which, after analyzing the Marxist-Leninist books introduced by the government, said:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means."

(Continued on Page 6)

SIX ZAPOTEK WORLD RECORDS PUT ON BOOKS

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Czechoslovakia's Emil Zapotek, distance runner and former anti-Nazi resistance hero, was today officially credited with six new world records, in a list issued by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The records, all set last November, are for the 10 miles, 15,000 meters, 20,000 meters, 20,000 meters, and two one-hour records for distance achieved.

They Came from Garment Shops to Back Big 5 Pact

Right from the day's work in the shops they came 200 strong to Yugoslav Hall—the dressmakers, cutters, cloakmakers, mostly women, Jewish, Italian, Negro, Puerto Rican—to launch the Garment Peace Committee's petition drive for a Big Five peace pact. The meeting Wednesday night was over at 9:30 p.m. for the next day was a workday, starting early as usual.

In the few hours there they heard Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade and former leader in the United Public Workers, emphasized the great meaning for peace of negotiations between the U. S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and People's China. They heard Len De Caux, former editor of CIO News, now with March of Labor, rip the hoax of "war prosperity."

They contributed \$131.31 so their valiant peace committee could continue to hold rallies and hand out hard hitting literature in the garment market. They agreed to a quota of 5,000 signatures from garment workers for a Big Five peace pact to be obtained by Mar. 20. And 125 of them right there and then pledged to get a minimum of 30 signatures themselves.

That was the substance of the meeting. But there was much more to it than that.

There was Mrs. Mary Morgan, the chairman, a Negro worker from the Embroidery Local, eloquently linked the fight for Negro liberation with the fight for peace as one and the same thing. She pulled no punches. Thirteen thousand Negro and Puerto Rican women in the industry, she said, in the majority get measly wages of from \$35 to \$50 and must supplement this day work as domestics over the weekend to live. "They are old before they are young," said Mrs. Morgan, "and as long as unions permit this and don't fight for decent wages and upgrading, I charge genocide against these unions too. And I charge genocide too, against the white progressives who don't fight this. The fight is against the same people, the new slaveowners, the big business imperialists and warmongers. Peace and Negro rights is one." She received prolonged applause from the workers.

Judy Boudin, chairman of the Garment Peace Committee, speaking as a Latin-American woman, gave a glimpse from her own girlhood in Panama of how exploited people think of American imperialism with its super-race chauvinism. In a powerful yet simple collection of speech she said, "If Truman can say give for the war till it hurts, we say we'll give for

peace till it hurts." She pointed out that the Committee, not two years old, had succeeded in sending 21 delegates to the Chicago peace conference and that while peace sentiment was not all of the organized variety in the market, "you hear more and more in the shops speaking out, bitter at the Korea war, at the taxes, high prices and the wage freeze that result from it."

Richardson stressed the need to master the organizational technique with which to compel the peace the people want. He pointed to the areas in the world where there is war, threat of war, and world tension—Korea, Indo-China, Burma, Iran, Egypt, Tunisia.

"These are the colonial peoples," he said, "everywhere American big business tries to spread the jim-crow it gets away with against my people here, everywhere it backs up the countries holding down the colored colonial peoples, the peoples are demanding the right to live. And there is your 'tension.' There can be no sitting down of the Big Five, there can be no perspective of lasting peace, unless this is understood, that the colonial peoples are not kidding. We must make this understood in our fight for peace."

All over the world, Richardson said, people are asking what are the American people doing, saying, thinking about all this.

"We must give the answer, the answer in concrete form, the only concrete form, millions of signatures of Americans on the petitions for peace negotiations."

The dressmakers, cutters, cloakmakers and other garment workers who came from the shops to Yugoslav Hall Wednesday night are

There were cheers when Mrs. Mary Morgan, chairman of the Garment Workers peace rally, said, "President Truman rushed a telegram of condolence to England when King George died today. That's fine. But when two Negro Americans were murdered in Florida he didn't send any telegram. He doesn't care about them."

ready to work hard at supplying that answer—for they want and need peace, an end of the killings, the disruption of families, and the merciless squeeze between war profiteering prices and war profiteering wage freezing.

Warehousemen Pledge Fight On Smith Act

WILMINGTON, Calif., Feb. 7. —All-out campaigns to repeal the Smith Act and to force effective police action in the wake of Florida bombings were put in motion today by Warehousemen's Local 26.

The pledges came unanimously from 400 warehousemen who jammed their hall to protest federal and state inaction in the bomb-murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla. This inaction, speakers charged, is covered up by Smith Act prosecutions of working-class leaders.

The pledge to work to repeal the repressive legislation being used against working-class leaders came in the form of a letter to Rep. Adolf Sabath (D-Ill.) who has agreed to introduce a bill in Congress for Smith Act repeal.

Pledging support to the Smith Act repeal campaign, the warehousemen said, "We are well aware of Jack Hall's Hawaii arrest."

The letter to Sabath pointed out that Hall, ILWU representative, had been in negotiations with Hawaii sugar tycoons just three hours before being jailed on a Smith Act indictment that he "conspired to overthrow the government by force and violence."

The Smith Act, they wrote Sabath, has "become the chief instrument for those who are out to destroy the Bill of Rights."

FLORIDA ACTION

Rank and filer Raymond Perez introduced the resolution condemning the failure of police agencies to solve the Christmas Day murders of the Moores in Florida.

The meeting then rose unanimously to support the Perez motion, and to elect official delegates from the local to a meeting of the Negro Labor Council protesting the Florida bombings and calling for a halt to the Southern reign of terror.

In Latin America

BRAZILIANS, MEXICANS SPARK FIGHT FOR PEACE

By JOHN FITTMAN

Big people's struggles involving tens of millions of workers and farmers are developing throughout Latin America. Raging around issues of peace, civil rights and living standards, struggles are reported in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, and Peru.

In Brazil, the people's struggles are highlighted by a projected protest demonstration against the Vargas government's ban on the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference, scheduled to be held in Rio De Janeiro March 11-16. Brazilian peace spokesmen declared that more than 7,500,000 signatures to the petition for a pact of peace among the big five powers had been collected in Latin America.

The Brazilian people's struggles for peace coincide with their battle against Wall Street imperialist seizure of their resources and rapid worsening living standards.

Last weekend, demonstrators against rising prices were fired upon by police in Belo Horizonte, provincial capital of a vast mining area. Martial law was declared and troops moved in after clashes in which more than 50 police and demonstrators were seriously injured. The demonstrations paralleled a housewives' boycott of meat products in Rio De Janeiro. Here, meat-sellers were forced to cut prices.

At the same time, widespread opposition is growing to President Vargas' bill for a "joint Brazilian-United States" company to exploit the country's oil resources. Deputies Orlando Dantas, Lobo Carneiro and Saulo Ramos attacked the measure as "allowing foreign capital to penetrate the country and establish its domination." General Felicissimo Cardoso has called for intensified struggle against the bill and has denounced the efforts of American imperialists to drag Brazil into a third world war.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian government has denied a visa to the celebrated French lawyer, Marcel Willard, who sought to be a defense witness in the trial in absentia of Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party.

MEXICO

In Mexico, although a U. S. mission headed by Maj. Gen. Albert Jones arrived last Wednesday to dictate a sharp increase in Mexican military forces, the Confederation of Young Mexicans, representing the majority of the country's organized youth, has announced that it "will fight with all its energy against the sell-out of our country" through the military pact with Washington.

Telepress correspondent A. B. Magil reports that the youth statement declares: "Not one drop of Mexican blood for those who murder the Korean people and starve the youth and peoples that they maintain under their colonial yoke."

Magil reports this peace struggle is strengthened by the battle against deteriorating living conditions resulting from the impact of Wall Street's war program.

He cites among current grievances of the Mexican people the water crisis in Matamoros resulting from water-monopolizing machinery of wealthy Texas ranchers; the unemployment of 7,000 workers around El Mante as a result of the collapse of the U. S. market for Mexican tomatoes; removal of restrictions on imports of foreign garments, resulting in heavy blows to the Mexican industry; and condemnation by the National Peasant Confederation of the exodus of farm workers to the United

States, where they are subjected to "ill treatment and racial discrimination."

Mexico City power was shut off this week when 6,000 workers of the Wall Street-controlled Mexican Light and Power Company struck for higher wages. A great majority of the workers receive as low as \$29 a month, while they assert the company had earned 60,000,000 pesos in hidden profit in addition to 700,000 excess profits discovered by a recent investigating committee.

CUBA

In Cuba, workers in the sugar, railroad and food industries are increasing their struggles for subsistence wages. Despite repression by police and the armed forces, sugar workers of Central Vertientes, in Camaguey, have forced their opportunistic leaders to support their strike for payment of the differential bonus.

In Central Media Luna in Oriente, the sugar workers have been on strike for two weeks despite efforts to sell out the strike by the leadership. Victory was won in the demand for payment of the differential bonus by the workers of Estrada Pavia, in Oriente.

A recent stoppage was called by railroad workers in Camaguey to enforce their demand for payment of back pay. In Muriel, Pinar del Rio, sisal and fibre workers have staged demonstrations demanding that employers honor their contracts. While throughout all Cuba, food workers are considering a countrywide strike for an increase in wages.

The Cuban government of national betrayal recently awarded the country's highest honor, the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, with rank of Officer, to David M. Keiser, president of the Cuban-American Sugar Co. and chairman of the U. S. Cuban Sugar Council. Keiser is currently trying to persuade the U. S. government to stockpile Cuban sugar for use in the event of "an emergency." Even the sugar companies he represents, and who pile up profits of the colonial exploitation of the Cuban people, want to cash in on the Wall Street rearmament bonanza.

In Lima, Peru, a hunger strike was conducted late in December by a group of political prisoners and university students accused of "subversive activity." The prisoners sought to call attention to the fact that they have spent a year in prison without trial or sentence. . . . All progressive forces in Peru are fighting a proposed bill that would turn over exploitation of the country's oil resources to Wall St. trusts.

Guatemalans are joining the Communist Party of that country in condemning the throwing of a bomb into the Party's headquarters Jan. 19. The Party declares that anti-Communist forces paid by the United Fruit company perpetrated the outrage as a move to overthrow the democratic government of the country. . . . United Fruit, the big trust dominated by Boston finance capital which controls the economy of the Central American Republics, is maintaining its boycott of Guatemala in order to precipitate an economic crisis and bring about the government's overthrow. At the same time it is inaugurating new services between New York and Havana, the Canal zone and Colombian ports to make up for its boycott of shipping to Guatemala.

Honduras workers and students are fighting against a pact which their government signed with United Fruit, giving the Yankee trust's subsidiary, Tela Railroad, (Continued on Page 5)

Claudia Jones' Birthday to Be Celebrated

Negro Victim of Smith Act Will Be Hailed at Rally

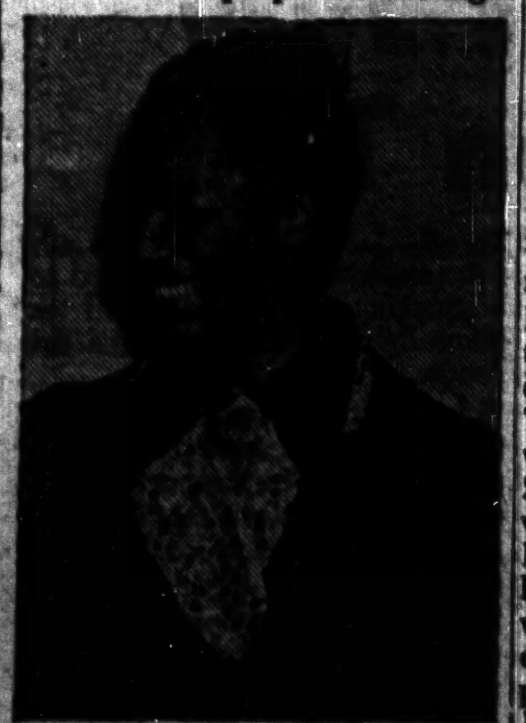
A big birthday celebration for Claudia Jones, secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party and the only Negro woman to be indicted under the Smith Act, will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue on Feb. 21 when plans for the mobilization of Negro people against the thought-control law will be announced.

In addition, important contributions to the \$100,000 Smith Act defense fund to be raised by March 3, will be announced at the celebration.

The great celebration of Feb. 21 marks the 37th birthday of Claudia Jones. One of the most active of the 16 New York Smith Act defendants, who will go to trial March 3, Miss Jones, as has each of her 15 co-defendants, has pledged to raise \$1,000 for the \$100,000 emergency fund. During the past two months she has spoken against the Smith Act before a wide variety of organizations on an average of three times a week.

"It seems to me," Miss Jones

said yesterday, "that there has been a real change as to the reaction of the people in the fight



CLAUDIA JONES

against the Smith Act. At first there was a good deal of indifference when there was no understanding as to the important issues

involved. Now there is interest and militance, an increasing determination to give money, effort and time in the fight against a law which is the legislative spearhead of the drive toward war and fascism."

Support for Claudia Jones in her fight against the Smith Act, it was said yesterday by a spokesman of the committee in charge of her birthday celebration, is particularly marked among Americans of West Indian birth or descent. The experiences of Miss Jones, who was born in Trinidad on Feb. 21, 1915, are typical in many ways of the experiences of West Indians in the United States. Like her many West Indians are faced with framed-up deportation proceedings and the fact that such proceedings were instituted against Miss Jones in 1948 gains her the understanding of many born in the Caribbean. Most West Indians here, moreover, favor world peace and admire the consistent fight Miss Jones has waged the country over for this cause.

LYL Assails Drive to Rush Bill for UMT

The drive to jam Universal Military Training through Congress in defiance of the will of the majority of Americans was denounced yesterday by Leon Wofsy, national chairman of the Labor Youth League. The LYL's statement, evoked by the House Armed Services Committee's action in pushing UMT legislation, follows:

"Ignoring the clear will of the vast majority of the American people, the bi-partisans and Army brass are rushing to jam UMT legislation through Congress.

"The bill for permanent peacetime conscription of all young men was reported out by the House Armed Service Committee despite the fact that the recent hearings revealed far wider and more powerful opposition even than last year.

"Vigorous protest has been voiced over the past several weeks by spokesmen of major labor, religious, civic, youth and educators' organizations. Some went to Washington to take a strong stand who did not speak up at similar hearings last fall, or whose organizations even temporarily broke in 1951 from their traditional policies of opposition to UMT. Also the storm of grass roots anti-UMT letters in local newspapers around the country was the biggest in several years.

"The Labor Youth League, whose spokesman was denied permission to appear before the House Armed Services Committee in opposition to UMT and Jim Crow in the armed forces, calls on all Americans, young and old, to block the UMT conspiracy in Congress now! The will of the people, especially that of America's youth, must be felt.

"We call on everyone, every organization, to let Congress know that the people will not be ignored, the youth will not be silenced, on the issue of permanent conscription.

"Defeat UMT! Make peace in Korea today!

Fight Maryland Bill to Cripple Utility Strikes

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—More than 150 representatives of organized labor attended hearings in the Maryland State Capitol this week to oppose the bill introduced by Sen. Turner, to unions in public utilities of the right to strike.

The provides for a 90 day "cooling-off" period and a so-called "receivership" period, under which the utilities affected receive their profits, but the workers must work for the state until settlement is forced upon them, under penalty of \$5,000 fine.

No one appeared in support of the bill. The opposition included leaders of the AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods, as well as a large delegation of Baltimore Transit workers who recently struck for a wage increase.

A statement read by the Communist Party of Maryland declared the bill had "even more stringent provisions than the strikebreaking Taft-Hartley Law." Public ownership, with proper minimum wage and maximum hour laws, was urged, as well as fair employment practices.

To Vote on Oil Strike

DENVER, Feb. 7.—Some 50,000 oil workers will take a strike vote next week, it was announced today. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, said the vote will be taken by Feb. 15 among 800 of the union's 600 bargaining units.

(Continued on Page 6)

NEED \$87,630 BY MARCH 3 TO AID SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Of the \$10,648 which was yesterday contributed to the \$100,000 emergency fund to be raised by March 3 for the defense of New York and Pittsburgh victims of the Smith Act, \$10,000 was contributed by the Communist Party of New York State. The fund will also be used to advance the fight to reverse the conviction of the eleven at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square.

Accompanying the \$10,000 from

the New York State Communist Party was the statement, "We hope this will spur other state organizations to quick action. We know the need is imperative and that now above all is the time for all patriots to express their opposition to the Smith Act by collection for this emergency fund to be used for the defense of its victims. The trial of the New York defendants must begin with a momentous victory on March 3, the

last day of the emergency fund drive, by over-subscription of the \$100,000 goal.

"Such a victory will have worldwide significance, heartening all friends of peace and democracy the world around. We ask all opponents of the Smith Act to get out and ring door bells, to see their shopmates now, to visit their friends and relatives today, to approach their colleagues in every kind of organization immediately

that this emergency fund may be swiftly over-subscribed."

Friends of Alexander Bittelman, Marxist writer and theoretician who is one of the 16 who will go on trial at New York's Foley Square on March 3, yesterday contributed \$500 to the \$1,000 that Bittelman, as well as each of the other defendants, have pledged to raise.

Five dollars came in yesterday from a woman who was given that

(Continued on Page 6)

Egyptian Gov't Arrests 244

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 7.—The new pro-British-imperialist government of Egypt today arrested 244 liberation fighters in sweeping raids in the Suez Canal Zone and bordering areas.

They acted on orders of new Premier Aly Maher Pasha to employ "all means at the government's disposal."

In an interview with a press association here, the premier also threatened that all those who had taken part in the anti-imperialist demonstrations of Jan. 26 in the Egyptian capital "will be severely punished."

The crack-down on liberation fighters followed closely on the delivery yesterday of an arrogant British note which charged the government of former Premier Mustapha el Nahas Pasha with "overt and covert encouragement to criminal elements."

The British note demanded that those responsible be "drastically punished," including those who by incitement to violence and negligence made these atrocities possible.

Jail 'Hitler Youth' Thugs, Philadelphians Demand

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Demands for the arrest of known members of the Hitler youth gang at Olney High School were quoted today in the local press as coming from parents of Olney students. The parents, who preferred to remain anonymous, said they

couldn't understand why such members, who staged an open demonstration Tuesday in front of the school, had not been arrested.

Three members of the Hitler youth, who flaunted swastika on bands in the Olney classrooms and corridors, are slated for trial in the Jan. 18 fire-bombing of a synagogue, to which they have confessed. The bombing has thrown a spotlight on the worst series of anti-Semitic outrages here in years, including attacks on other synagogues.

Another group of anti-Semites came up in court yesterday for beating Jewish youths in Philadelphia's Wynnefield section.

The Olney synagogue-bombers in their Tuesday demonstration distributed leaflets calling for recruits to their self-styled "Hitler movement," shortly after principal

Andrew Haynes was reported to have told a student assembly: "Go home and tell your parents not to believe what they read in the newspapers about the situation here."

Morris Shafritz, national vice-president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, today declared:

"The reported distribution of recruiting leaflets by a group charged with throwing a fire bomb on a synagogue is clearly an incitation to violence and riot. I am sure all Philadelphians will join in demanding that along with a thorough investigation, the distributors of Tuesday's leaflets, who are reported to be known, should be immediately arrested, along with all adults involved in the conspiracy."

Olney area parents met in Trinity Methodist Church Tuesday night, and heard Rev. Har-

old Flood, pastor of the church, and Rabbi Leon Stitskon, of the Oxford Circle Jewish Community Center, who told of 11 and 12 year old boys being beaten after leaving the centers at 6645 Castor Ave. and Somerdale and Levick Streets.

Individual members of the newly-appointed City Commission on Human Relations said they would press for action when their group meets tomorrow morning at FEPC headquarters in the Market Street National Bank Building.

Stoolie's Lies Exposed on CP Constitution

By ROE F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—John Lautner, FBI informer, stated today that in 1938, when he was Communist Party organizer in West Virginia, he ignored National Committee instructions to hold a referendum in party clubs on amendments to the party constitution.

"The members of the branches in West Virginia never even saw that constitution," Lautner sneered, as he testified before a panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The discussion of the Party constitution arose as attorneys for the CP cross-examined Lautner.

Prompted by Government attorneys, Lautner had stated that Section three, Article eight, of the CP constitution, which called for expulsion of a member who advocated violence, had been put in only in 1948.

Vito Marcantonio, an attorney for the CP, today confronted Lautner with the 1945 constitution, before revision, and forced him to admit that this wording was already in it.

Marcantonio then introduced in evidence a printed copy of the 1938 constitution with similar language. A notation on the cover page was read aloud to Lautner, which stated that this constitution was discussed for two months before adoption and was ratified by every branch.

In describing classes, he allegedly taught in New York and Kings Counties in 1947, 1948 and 1949, on the CP and its structure, Lautner had sought to give the impression that the Party constitution was not referred to.

Today under cross-examination he admitted that in the study outlines, in the list of required reading, and in the guide to instructors, the Party constitution was repeatedly referred to. Instructors were told to quote from its provisions, including especially the preamble, and students were required to read and study it.

LETTER TO LINCOLN FROM A NEGRO FRIEND

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—A letter written to President Abraham Lincoln by his friend William de Fleurville, a Negro worker who migrated to Springfield from Haiti, was published by historians for the first time today.

It dwelt on Lincoln's humility and liking for the "poor and downtrodden."

De Fleurville, born in Haiti in 1806, was spirited to this country by his godmother when revolution broke out on the island in 1821.

He and Lincoln were fast friends before Lincoln became President and moved to Washington.

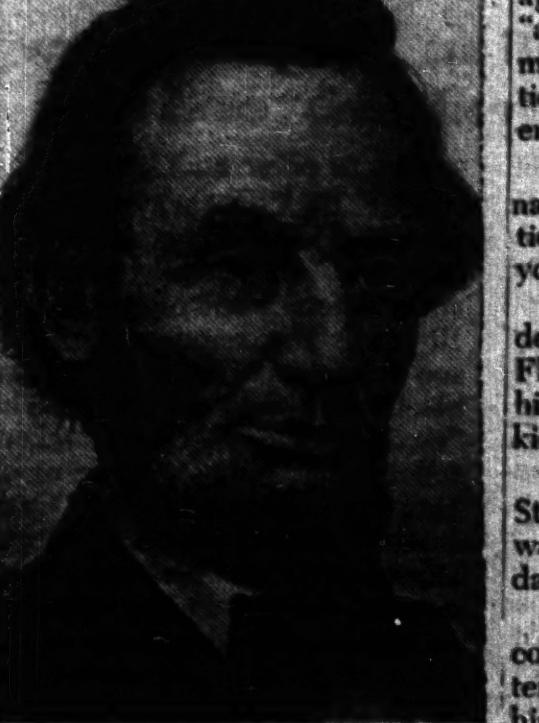
In his letter, written to Lincoln at the White House on Dec. 27, 1863, De Fleurville expressed a prayer for peace, concern for Lincoln's health, a hope that he would run and be elected for a second term, condolences on the death of Lincoln's son, and news of a dog left behind in Springfield by the Lincoln children.

"The truly great man regards with corresponding favor the poor,

the downtrodden of the nation, to those more favored in color, position and franchise rights," he wrote.

"And this you have shown."

"I and my people feel grateful



PRESIDENT LINCOLN

to you for it. The shackles have fallen and bondsmen have become freedmen . . . I hope ere long, it may be universal in all the slave states."

De Fleurville said if the people again elected Lincoln, he should "accept it and put things and matters through to their termination and when these troubles shall end the nation will rejoice."

"The oppressed will shout the name of their deliverer, and generations to come will rise up and call you blessed (so mote it be)."

After expressing sorrow over the death of Lincoln's son, Willy, de Fleurville said "tell Taddy that his (and Willy's) dog is alive and kicking and doing well."

Dr. Harry E. Pratt, Illinois State Historian, said the letter was never published before today.

Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, willed the De Fleurville letter with other papers belonging to his father, to the Library of Con-

(Continued on Page 6)

RYAN ORDERS WALDMAN TO 'PROBE' LONGSHORE LOCALS

Lifetime president Joe Ryan, charge that some locals don't even keep bank accounts, don't bother to elect officers or hold meetings and don't have their books audited. Terming the move an attempt to "whitewash" the disclosures of "gross mismanagement and malpractices" within the union, Peter J. Johnson, attorney for the strike committee, said:

"Louis Waldman only recently defended before a state board of inquiry the high-handed practices of ILA officials as good trade unionism. He also lauded the characters of the notorious Ashtabula brothers."

Ryan supposedly acted in accordance with a recommendation for an investigation of disclosures brought before its hearings. The

Negro Dockers Ask State Probe Of Job Bias

Getting nowhere with "King" Joe Ryan's machine, Local 908, International Longshoremen's Association of Brooklyn, the bulk of its membership Negro, took its complaint on job discrimination to the New York State Commission on Discrimination. The local has fought for years for jurisdiction on certain docks so its members would have assurance of some work.

Through manipulations by pro-Ryan hiring bosses, and encroachments of other ILA locals, 908's members have been practically frozen out of work. The State Commission's inquiry developed after the local complained by letter to Gov. Dewey. Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the commission, said a hearing would also seek Ryan's side of the story. It

(Continued on Page 6)

Committees of 1 Raise Funds for Defense of '17'

COMMITTEES - OF - ONE, out to raise \$17 for the 17 New York Smith Act defendants whose trial begins March 3, are beginning to come in person to the office of the Self Defense Committee in Room 643, 799 Broadway, according to Marion Bachrach, committee treasurer.

"We are happy to find that the Committee-of-One idea is catching on," Mrs. Bachrach said yesterday. She added that a few Daily Worker readers who had come in to talk things over wanted to know what a "committee-of-one" does about credentials and receipts.

"That's what I meant when I told you the other day that we are ready with 'calling cards,'" Mrs. Bachrach said. "Maybe you guessed I was referring to the booklets, with the group picture of the defendants on the cover, individual pictures inside, and the slogan 'Give a Dollar a Week for '17.'"

Several hundred of these booklets are now in circulation, and Mrs. Bachrach declared that "experience shows that they can be used in many different ways and to good effect."

SHE SAID it was Betty Gannett's pioneering with the booklets which brought in over \$700 and inspired the rest of the defendants to pledge \$1,000 each by March 3.

"Betty has her own system," Mrs. Bachrach explained. "In most cases she convinces a friend or relative to buy a booklet outright, advancing the \$17. Of course, this means convincing each of her scores of Committees-of-One that it is possible to get the \$17 back by reaching 17 other people to give a dollar each. Meanwhile, Betty turns in the \$17, making sure it is credited to her—she's well on her way to her second thousand by now! Next time Betty sees the person who gave her the \$17, she starts a campaign to get him to take several books and pass them along to a new group of Committees-of-One."

Not everybody follows the "Gannett system," Mrs. Bachrach said, and added that Betty Gannett herself departs from it on occasion. "For example," she said, "when Betty finds herself in a room with eight or 10 people, she gets them to pitch in together to make up the \$17 for a book."

SOME PEOPLE, Mrs. Bachrach observed with a smile, "actually follow the procedure outlined in the book itself—and use it as originally intended. They take a book and conscientiously send in a dollar every week. We get a big bang out of the coupons that come in the mail, reporting 'this is my 10th dollar—or 15th) for the defense of the '17.'"

All the booklets are numbered, Mrs. Bachrach said, and a record is kept of them and of the coupons that come in with the dollar bills. The booklets thus serve both as a credential and as a receipt.

How people are starting "17 clubs" and raising funds at house parties are matters Mrs. Bachrach promised to tell about next week.

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris

We Once Experienced 'Trade Union Capitalism'

IN THE RECENT period we have come across much copy in business and other publications on what labor unions can do with their multi-million dollar treasuries and accumulation of vast amounts in welfare and other funds. It is suggested that this pot of many hundreds of millions of dollars is becoming a source of profitable investment in American corporations.

Typical of this line of publicity is a recent article in the New York Post, by Alexander S. Lipsett, executive director of an outfit that calls itself the Public and Labor Relations Bureau. He notes that only two national unions with only 5 percent of the country's union membership, have currently more than \$250,000,000 in assets and union-administered welfare funds. Seeing such treasuries rise to "astronomical heights" he puts the problem as one of directing these funds "into the bloodstream of industrial enterprise."

TRUE, union treasuries, and funds under their supervision are growing to fabulous heights. But the problem is not for unions to become stock market conscious, but how to invest those funds in efforts that really advance labor.

The current attempt to give labor unions a vested interest in America's corporations and entangle them in the stock market, is analogous to the short-lived craze of the 1920's when many

unions threw their resources into labor banks, real estate enterprises and purchase of stock.

One pioneer in that field, the head of a railroad brotherhood, predicted that some day labor would "dominate" the stock market. His union's bank was the first to crash. His union's members were heavily taxed to meet the losses.

When the 1929 crash came shortly afterward, almost all the other labor banks went the same way. Stock owned by unions or members turned into worthless paper.

THIS TIME there is a concerted attempt to tap even greater resources because the labor movement has a five-fold increase in membership and we have welfare funds. If this drive succeeds we will soon see trade union leaders buying seats on the stock exchange and spending their time speculating in shares instead of engaging in activities closer to their members' needs.

In the twenties, the drive to bring labor into the "bloodstream" of capital was one of the main sources of corruption, and the then dominant line of thinking in the labor leadership—that strikes are antiquated, that labor has a mutual interest with preme Court, approved the \$750,000 damage suits against his capital in boosting profits and speedup of production. We know now the disastrous consequences

of that era of "trade union capitalism" as William Z. Foster called it.

Open the door to union stock ownership, and you open it to stock speculation, sidetracking of the basic activities and interests of a union, and it need hardly be added, to promotion of crooked stock deals, and secret use of union funds for the private speculation of those who are supposed to handle the financial operations of unions.

IT IS AN OLD principle with union progressives that treasuries need never get too big; that the union's resources must be always used to strengthen the organization, especially in the organization of the unorganized. If that principle would be respected now, many millions Lipsett wants invested in stocks would be applied to organizing the South. That would mean far more to members than the pleasure of getting an annual report on the rising assets.

As for welfare and similar funds, they should, as much as possible, be on a continual revolving basis, somewhat like the mine welfare fund—with a continual inflow and outflow and seldom a substantial amount lying around long.

The risk of funds running low is far less than the corruptive influence of big investments in the "bloodstream" of America's monopolies.

And I may add another timely note: In these days when employers armed with the Taft-Hartley Law can pile damage suits upon unions (as they did to the West Coast longshoremen) the presence of a big treasury (and the inevitable fear over its safety) is an invitation to T-H blackmail.

As Bridges said after the Sumner, "Money was never one of our biggest assets." "Money was never one of our biggest assets."

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR reminds everyone: "The New York Daily Mirror was the first newspaper to tell its readers that Britain's King George was seriously ill."

THE TIMES broods: "Queen Elizabeth II... picks up a burden whose weight will be hard to bear. . . . Fate has not been kind, and one must sympathize not only with the grieving daughter but with the young women who has to put her youth aside. . . . The Queen ascends her throne bearing the love and trust of her people, and the fervent good wishes of the free world." Its sunken eyes drained of tears, the Times can hardly be expected to mourn also for the Korean mothers lying dead in the snow, the Malayan children burned in their villages, by courtesy of Wall Street and His Majesty's (pardon, Her Majesty's) Forces.

THE NEWS thinks that having a Queen instead of a King will bring "luck" and make the British worker eat better, and that the U. S. government should "repudiate" the Yalta agreement. The News is under the silly impression that such action will win back China from the Chinese people and restore it to Chiang.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, that staunch Republican reactionary, sees eye-to-eye with the "liberal" Post on Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Chicago Gang's candidate for President. "He is an energetic reformer who has done much for Illinois," The Thib says of Democrat Stevenson. There's nothing like affection for pro-war politicians to bring the Post and Tribune together. . . . Herbert Philbrick calls himself an "FBI informant," so much nicer-sounding though less accurate than stoolpigeon.

THE POST says it's "Comrade Hoover," now because "last week Pravda devoted record-breaking space to publication of the full text of his latest foreign-policy address." The Post is a wee bit dishonest with that 'record-breaking' business. The Soviet press regularly devotes space to the significant speeches of foreign spokesmen, even when they're anti-Soviet speeches as Hoover's was. Can any Post reader ever remember the Post running even a portion of a Stalin statement? Of course not. The Post would never dare contrast its headline distortions with the actual words of Soviet leaders. So which is the free press? Post or Pravda?

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN's George E. Sokolsky says Supreme Court Justice Douglas should "disqualify" himself from all civil rights cases, Smith Act, etc., because he wrote an article upholding the right of free speech and free press. This is "bias," it appears Judge Medina, that frenzied anti-Communist millionaire was not biased, of course. Idiomatic as Sokolsky's argument are, his attack is a serious-intended one. The wroshippers of fascism in this country want even the minority voices on the Supreme Court still adhering to democratic principles to be throttled. —R. F.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Hawaiian People Know The Real Subversives

THE OFTEN REJECTED BILL to admit the 600,000 people of Hawaii to statehood faces rejection again, condemning these people to rule by an appointed governor under laws passed by a U. S. Congress in which their delegate is voteless. Why this semi-colonial treatment of a population as big as that of Idaho or New Mexico, called "citizens of the U. S.?"

For the same reason that residents of the District of Columbia are voteless and the majority of the Negro people in the South are denied the franchise. That is, that the Southern Bourbon bloc, who are related to Wall Street as the Prussian Junkers were related to the Ruhr magnates, do not want to have in Congress two more votes which would most probably support a program to enforce the Bill of Rights throughout our country.

This reactionary survival from our country's past, reminiscent of the slave-power's encroachments on Free Soil territories in the 1840's and 1850's, is not strange or accidental, but rather part of the pattern of life in our country. It is of a piece with the current fad of Confederate flags and caps; with the recent unveiling of Gen. Robert E. Lee's picture at West Point; with the widespread recent bombings of Negro homes in Florida, Texas, South Carolina, and Cairo, Ill.; with the session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Miami Beach, Florida, a few miles from the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, in an area where Negro domestic workers are compelled to carry Malanazi-type

passes to enter and leave.

THE REASON why the votes of an Hawaiian state would probably consistently support strict enforcement of our Bill of Rights is the same as the reason why an enfranchised Negro electorate would support it. The "race-conscious" census takers tell us that only 40 percent of Hawaiian population is "Caucasian." And the facts of life in Hawaii tell us that there, as everywhere else in the imperialist world, it's the "Caucasian" what takes the gravy and the "Non-Caucasian" what gets the short end of the stick.

The facts of life in Hawaii today reveal that the Wall St.-Bourbon policy-makers are engaged in new efforts to intensify class and racist persecution. There is, for instance, the current frameup attempt to lynch legally two young Hawaiians—James Majors and John Palakilo—for the murder of Mrs. Therese Wilder, an elderly aristocratic "Caucasian" widow.

A few hours before their execution, Governor Oren E. Long was forced by mass protest to grant a stay. The outraged people recalled the old Massie-Kahahawai case, in which three U. S. Navy "Caucasians" and a wealthy "Caucasian" society matron lynched young Joseph Kahahawai, and got away with it, on the false pretext of avenging the kidnapping and rape of Mrs. Thalia Fortescu

Massie, young wife of a "Caucasian" navy officer.

People who still have illusions concerning the "broad-mindedness" of the U. S. Navy's big brass, the entire officialdom of our country and the major newspapers owe to themselves the education that would come from digging out the 1931-1932 files of even such pretentious papers as the New York Times, not to mention the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press and the N. Y. Daily News. The U. S. Navy staged a reign of terror over the islands, and the racists howled for the blood of the Hawaiian people. And a Pinkerton report which found the murdered Hawaiian and his four alleged accomplices innocent of the charge was pigeon-holed by the Governor and remains so till this day.

At present also, there is the frameup against leaders of the trade unions and people's democratic forces there—the Smith Act frameup, which has again struck at the right to a free press and indicted two newspapermen of the Honolulu Record. The trial of the seven Smith Act defendants is set for Feb. 26, while the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals is soon expected to hand down its decision in the Majors-Palakilo case.

About both these cases, as well as about the facts of life in Hawaii, volumes need to be written. They would tell us what the Hawaiian people already know—that the real subversives against democracy are the racist rulers of our country.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Negro History Week Edition

CHANCE TO HALT THE KILLING

ONCE AGAIN WE HAVE been presented with an opportunity to stop the slaughter in Korea and to prevent any new "Koreas" in the Far East.

This opportunity is in the proposal of Korean Gen. Nam Il for a conference of heads of government within three months after a Korea truce is negotiated. The conference, to include China, North Korea, the U.S. and other powers, would negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. It would also take up related questions, such as the stationing of the U.S. Seventh Fleet at Formosa, a belligerent action against China which was ordered by President Truman at the same time that he launched his war against Korea without even consulting Congress.

The acceptance of these proposals will be a touchstone of the sincerity of governments as to whether they really want peace in Korea and Asia. For, as Gen. Nam Il points out, "The Korean question is not an isolated question. The war in Korea has involved many problems beyond Korea. A peaceful settlement of the Korean questions will, in fact, pave the way for the solution of those other problems which are related to the Korean question. Conversely it is only when those other problems related to the Korean question are solved simultaneously that the peace in Korea can be consolidated."

Reports from Washington over the past few weeks have clearly demonstrated what these related issues are. There were Gen. Van Fleet's cynical description of the Korean war as a "blessing" because it keeps the munition factories going, the repeated and undenied charges that Truman and Churchill had agreed on a policy of blockading and bombing China, their announced agreement to spread the war against fighters for independence in Southeast Asia.

These Washington reports were confirmed in London where British Laborite leader Ian Mikardo charged earlier this week that "the United States had decided on war against Communist China and that Churchill knew it and was not resisting it." (New York Times, Feb. 4.)

Each day that the Korean war is continued adds new evidence that the slaughter in that country is essential to the criminal plan bred in Washington for spreading the war against the colored peoples of Asia and bringing death and destruction to more millions.

All that yesterday's New York Times could see in Gen. Nam Il's proposal for a real peace is a "trap." A trap for whom? Certainly not for the families of our young men ordered to Korea, over 105,000 of whom are already on the casualty list. If it is a trap, then it is one for the generals and politicians who want to spread the war.

As for the American people, they want the Korean war ended now, as every public opinion poll has shown. They want no more Koreas. The people should intervene to demand a truce and to urge a meeting of the Big Five Powers for agreement on a no-war pact.

THE NEED FOR PEACE

NEARLY 20 PERCENT of our total output is being geared to turn out atom bombs, tanks, planes and other weapons for destruction. Only a few months ago the Administration tried to "sell" us this program as the road to higher living standards and insurance against depression.

But the facts have proved otherwise. In this past month alone, unemployment has jumped by 1,250,000. Unsold inventories have soared to a high of \$69,400,000,000. On top of that the arms program requires still heavier taxes. It provides the main stimulus to inflation and higher prices while the government seeks to keep a lid on wages.

The armaments program, as we have repeatedly warned, adds up to tremendous profits for the big corporations and constantly increasing burdens on the people.

The nation, especially the working people, need a return to a peace-time economy. They need resumption of normal trade relations with all countries, especially with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China which provide some of our largest markets and can afford to pay for our products.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



Stuyvesant Victory Shows Power of Unity, Says Perry

THE VICTORY against jimmie in Stuyvesant Town should dramatize the possibility of smashing discrimination in housing in every city and county, whether the housing is public, semi-public or private, according to Pettis Perry, national Communist Party leader now facing trial in New York under the notorious Smith Act.

In an interview with the Daily Worker, Perry emphasized especially the breadth of unity which compelled the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner of Stuyvesant Town, to rent to Negro families and to back down from an effort to evict tenants who fought against its jimmie policies.

"I concur fully in the editorial in the Daily Worker immediately following the recent victory which was to the effect that it would have been impossible without the widest unity," he declared.

"It is important to stress this particularly where Negro people are involved because there is seldom a victory won in which some individual or organization does not claim all the credit. Such claims are false because there can be no such victory without popular participation."

PERRY stated that the victory was especially significant in that it was won against the greatest plantation owner in the land, Metropolitan Life, which owns more land in the South than any other aggregate of capital.

"This fact should stimulate a movement throughout the land, including the deep South, against the whole plantation setup, with its jimmie and other indignities against the Negro people," he declared.

He paid tribute to the "courage and heroism of the families that stood up against the innumerable pressure brought to bear by Metropolitan Life" to get them out of the housing development.

"It would have been very simple for a number of them to give up the fight and take residence elsewhere," he said. "But they choose, instead, to refuse to live with jimmie."

THE VICTORY, he said, was a vindication of the position of the Communist Party from the outset, a position which urged the greatest unity of all people, irrespective of religion or political belief.

"An outstanding role was played by that outstanding Negro Communist, ex-Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, who was the first to challenge courageously the whole jimmie setup," Perry declared.

Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, is now in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, serving a five-year jail term under the Smith Act for his political activities and ideas. He entered the race for City Council in 1943 soon after the Stuyvesant Town project was made public, and centered his campaign that year and later against the jimmie development. His first act as a councilman was to introduce a bill in the City Council to outlaw jimmie in Stuyvesant Town and all tax-supported housing.

"One of the main reasons Ben Davis and his colleagues are in jail is that they engaged in this kind of struggle," Perry said. "If the Communist Party were to drop its fight on jimmie (an impossible conjecture, of course) they would not now be in jail, and the present indictments throughout the country would be dropped. The initiators of the persecutions against us are the Wall Street crowd who are tied in with the Dixiecrats."

"It is unfortunate that leading Negro spokesmen such as Councilman Earl Brown, commenting on the Stuyvesant Town people's victory, used the old hat of red-baiting on this fundamental struggle for Negro rights. In the context of the genocide against the Negro people and the colored peoples of Asia, thousands of Negro workers are seeing the inseparable connection between the defense of the civil rights of the Communists and the redress of grievances of the Negro people. Both groups must fight against denial of civil rights, to a political minority and to an oppressed people."

PERRY SAID if he were asked to name three reasons why Davis and his colleagues are now in jail, he would place as first the "historic and continuous struggle of the Communist Party for equality without reservation." Second, he would name its courageous struggle for peace and international understanding between the U.S., the USSR and the rest of the world. And third, its "historic and ever-increasing struggle to protect and improve the living standards of the work-

ers in terms of wage increases, price and rent controls, lower taxes and opposition to speed-up."

He paid final tribute, too, to the Daily Worker which, he said, was in the early stages of the fight the sole paper in New York to carry it on daily, and continued to give "everything it had" to it.

Both the Daily Worker and the Communist Party were accused of "using" the Negro people for propaganda purposes, he noted. Despite the hypocrisy and demagoguery by the most virulent anti-Negro elements in the nation, both the Daily Worker and the Communist Party continued to press the fight without flinching.

"This should be a great lesson to the American people," he said. "It should teach them they can score major successes in the fight for peace, Negro rights and economic welfare if they unite around the issues at hand and refuse to be intimidated by red-baiting and slander."

Perry expressed the hope that in addition to pressing the fight against housing jimmie, the people will unite in as vigorous a manner around two other issues which the Daily Worker and other progressive forces have raised. These are Negro representation in all levels of government and the demand for 100,000 jobs for Negro men and women by May 15, a demand raised by the National Negro Labor Congress.

"If these two things are made the property of broad masses of people in the coming days and weeks, they can be advanced to new levels of achievement. This would provide the framework for uniting the Negro people around the peace movement and the anti-fascist camp, and should be the perspective after the splendid victory in Stuyvesant Town."

REGARDING jimmie housing, he said the victory should encourage further struggle on legislative, administrative and landlord levels against such practices in every type of housing. Second, it should encourage wide movements for low-rent housing projects and resistance to such projects as the swank Manhattanville and Manhattan town developments at \$30 per room, which the mass of Negro people, Puerto Ricans and white workers cannot afford to live in. It should also sweep away all hesitation concerning the battle (Continued on Page 6)

Ryan

(Continued From Page 3)
state board's report released Jan. 22, disclosed that "some locals resorted to ballot box stuffing and other acts of fraud in balloting." Quoting the conclusions of Albert D. Osborn, an expert examiner on questioned documents, the board cited the following examples:

Of 286 ballots on approving Ryan's contract, submitted by Local 920, only 22 showed NO votes. But of the remaining 264 Osborn reported "it would appear to me that one person, or more than one, sat down with the ballots stacked on top of each other and marked the 'X' in the 'Yes' box on many of these ballots."

On the 496 ballots submitted by Local 1247, only seven negative, Osborn found at least 294 of them "marked, I believe, with the ballots in a pile so that the 'X' mark or dash, or circle, put in the 'yes' box made an indentation on the next ballot."

So with the 197 ballots of 327 he found "approximately 53 which are not individual votes."

Some of the findings of the board which Mr. Waldman is to look into is failure to "maintain democratic procedures" like the following:

"Certain locals have failed to hold elections of officers for a period of ten years or more."

"The failure of some locals to have bank accounts. One local examined did not have a bank account in the past 16 years, although this local collects more than \$25,000 a year in dues. "Some locals have no financial accounts."

"A failure for long periods of time to hold regular meetings or special meetings."

"... in many of the locals the officers designate themselves as delegates (to the Wage scale committee) without holding an election or consulting the membership. "No audits of finances."

Situations "whereby its officers may also be employers of that union's members" as hiring boss.

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California '15'

(Continued From Page 1)

means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite time in the future, because of peculiar circumstances, unconstitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

He also cited a state supreme court decision which declared unconstitutional a law to ban the Communist Party from the ballot in California on grounds that the party advocated forcible overthrow of the government.

"We relied," he said, "on the fact that our intent, as shown by our beliefs and activities, had twice been subjected to a test in the courts and the constitutional issues were decided in my favor, and in favor of the Communist Party, and, in both cases, after the Smith Act was already passed."

"We looked upon these court decisions as verifying and reinforcing our belief that advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism did not constitute advocacy of force and violence, that we had a constitutional right to advocate our principles."

Schneiderman talked in a quiet, even manner, his voice now and then edged with the emphasis of intensity.

He referred to many of the overt acts charged against him, Communist conferences and appearances at public meetings, and in each instance related the substance of what was discussed. The little pieces fitted into a mosaic of the Communist program—the party's advocacy of world peace, the struggle for Negro rights and against every form of discrimination, concern with preservation and extension of democratic rights.

Schneiderman and Wirin emphasized that the jury was not burdened with the duty of passing on the merits of Marxism-Leninism as a political doctrine, but simply with judging the right of the defendants to advocate that doctrine within the framework of the U. S. Constitution.

Wirin noted that the prosecution had announced the intention of introducing books as evidence, and he added that these books were available on the shelves of public and university libraries, that some of them had been circulated as long as 100 years, and that all were part of the sum of human knowledge.

Nurses' Pay Raised

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Registered nurses in nine San Francisco hospitals have won an immediate \$15 monthly wage increase, with another \$5 to start July 1. This will bring the scale up to \$255 a month.

Labor Briefs

(Continued From Page 3)

which deal with 350 oil companies. A possible strike would affect most of the oil-producing gulf coast of Texas and the Great Lakes area, Knight said.

"Companies in which we have the most significant membership are Sinclair, the Texas Co., Shell, Tidewater Associated, Gulf and Socony-Vacuum," he added.

The union seeks a \$2 a day general wage increase.

Garbage Collectors

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Four hundred AFL garbage collectors were back on the job yesterday after a two-day strike, with a 10-cent an hour pay hike and two additional paid holidays. The workers are members of the AFL Teamsters Union. They now get 10 paid holidays a year, including the newly-won Patriots Day and Columbus Day. Nine private companies signed the agreement.

REACH CUDAHY PACT

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The CIO United Packing House Workers and the Cudahy Packing Co. agreed on contract terms yesterday which give a wage boost of six cents an hour to 10,000 workers in nine plants. The agreement, similar to the one signed at Armour & Co. last week, also provides pay increases to women, irons out certain job differentials and grants full wages to workers serving on juries.

The AFL union in the field, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, had settled earlier for six cents. The CIO union has gone into talks with Swift & Co., after which it will have talks with Wilson & Co.

Sub Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

on going at least to 270 before the campaign ended.

"Experience has shown we were right," he declared. "We had to overcome hesitations by some about getting the papers sent to them," he explained.

"But after discussion about the right of workers to receive a paper that fights for their interests, and the need to stand up against the efforts of the country's bosses to frighten us into giving up our liberties, most of those who hesitated agreed to sign."

Readers in the Bridge Plaza area of Brooklyn with 120 subs in out of a goal of 100, claim to be out in front among Brooklyn communities. They announced at a Williamsburgh Freedom of the Press rally Wednesday night that they were shooting for 150 percent of their goal.

One Williamsburgh reader has obtained 24 subs and several have obtained 10 and 12 apiece.

Speakers at the meeting, attended by about 125 readers, were Pettis Perry and Alan Max.

In Manhattan, leaders of the Lower East Side Freedom of the Press Association announced yesterday they were holding a grand shindig for campaign workers Sunday afternoon as the culmination of a week of intensive work in the campaign. The affair will be held at the Great Central Palace, 92 Clinton St. George Blake, one of the Smith Act victims facing trial in New York, will be among the speakers.

Condolences to

MOISHE

on the loss of his

FATHER

from his friends:

RUTH, GERT, PETTY,
ROBBIE, JIMMIE, STANLEY

Lincoln

(Continued From Page 3)

gress. Under his will, the Library of Congress was not to get the papers until 1947. Carl Sandburg and other Lincoln scholars attended the opening of the papers at that time.

"The reason that the letter has never before been published," Pratt said, "is because few historians knew about William De Fleurville."

When Lincoln was assassinated two years later and his body was brought back for burial, De Fleurville was invited to march with the honorary pall-bearers. He declined, and walked instead with the Negro contingent in the procession.

De Fleurville's mother took him first to Baltimore where he worked as an apprentice barber. He moved later to New Orleans but the slave markets drove him north and he met Lincoln at New Salem, Ill., in 1831 while hiking from Beardstown, Ill., to Springfield.

By 1837, when Lincoln moved here, he was a well-established barber and owned considerable real estate, including several blocks here and four lots in Bloomington, Ill., where he had a shop for a time as well as in Peoria. Lincoln became his lawyer.

Pratt said he believes Lincoln picked up many of his anecdotes in De Fleurville's shop where customers were shaved for an annual rate of \$15, and haircuts cost 15 cents.

Fund Drive

(Continued From Page 3)

sum as a reward for finding a wallet containing \$21 bills. Fifty dollars arrived from Deaver, Col., part of an inheritance received by a progressive organization, and this sum too was marked for Bittelman's \$1,000.

All contributions should be sent to the Self Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York, 3, N. Y.

Ridgway

(Continued From Page 1)

by warning "certain" U. S. newsmen of "excessive social consorting, including drinking of alcoholic beverage, with Communist 'journalists' at the Panmunjom sessions."

Welch specifically objected to U. S. newsmen seeking the aid of reporters attached to the Korean forces in obtaining such interviews, or photographs and tape-recording interviews with prisoners in Korean camps.

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

(Bronx)
LARGE sunny room, kitchen privileges, 2304 Olinville Ave. Apt. 4B.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners, starts Tuesday, Feb. 19 at 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues \$50 weekly. Come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization at 100 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)
PORTABLE 6 in. Washer, on wheels with automatic pump — reg. \$79.95. Spec. \$59.95. Standard Brand Dist., 142 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Painting)
PAINTING and decorating. Beautify your home now. Take advantage of our low rates. B & V Painters. GI 8-7601.

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NA 6-3844 or ME 7-1451, call any time.

(Upholstery)

SOPH removed, refilled, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Corded attention, mornings 9-1. HYcanth 8-7887.

SOPH \$12, chairs \$6 up. Best bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AU 3-3888.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied customers. Low rates. Call SA Wanda 35 4-4000

JIMMIE'S Pickup - Trucking Service. Small jobs, shortest notice, dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.

Stuyvesant

(Continued From Page 5)

against juncrow in the Levittown and Parkchester developments.

"Now that the most powerful of all landlords has been defeated," he declared, "the tide can certainly be turned in other places provided there is no hesitation in drawing in the labor movement, church bodies and all other kinds of peoples' organizations. This would enable the people of Harlem and other Negro ghettos to move out of the rat-infested tenements into which they are forced to crowd."

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis
IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Permanent, guaranteed new methods. Quick results. Also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
119 West 11th St. (at E. 11th St.)
Salon 119-1199 • LO 3-2519

Insurance
CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 3-3826

Interior Decorator
TED ARCHER
Interior Decorator
"YOU CAN AFFORD GOOD TASTE"
146 St. Nicholas Ave., N.Y.C.
Bet. 116 & 117 Sts. MO 6-5206
Carpets—Wood, Upholstered; Slip Covers, Drapes, Paravents (New and Used), Venetian Blinds, Lamps, Pictures and Oil Paintings.

Mill End Goods
SILK AND WOOLS
from Europe's finest mills far below mill prices. You can get real bargains in beautiful spring fabrics in cuts, just large enough for a suit, coat, dress, skirt or blouse. Pattern FREE to match your cut of fabric.
DORETTA TARMON
MILL END IMPORTS, Inc.
730 BROADWAY ROOM 305
Entrance also 30 E. 11th Street
GR 7-3205
Open daily 'til 7 p.m. Wed. 'til 9 p.m.

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
15 E. 7th St.
near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Center
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEVins 2-9156
Closed Saturday and Sunday during July and August
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE RECORDED

Restaurant
BRONX
Hungarian Restaurant
2141 Southern Boulevard
(bet. 181st and 182nd Sts.)
Open Fri., Sat., and Sunday
Home Cooking • Tasty Dishes
MEETING HALL — Catering for WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Phone LU 4-0175

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 13 and 14 Sts. • GR 3-2444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

'CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY' HIDES AFRICAN OPPRESSION

The film, "Cry, The Beloved Country" from the novel of the same title by Alan Paton, which made its debut at the Bijou Theater, throws little light on the real nature of the brutally oppressive rule of South African governments.

The dangerous and misleading nature of the film is heightened by the nimble use of the cameras as they skirt around and skip over a multitude of unsavory facets of South African life, while recording the journey of a humble Zulu priest, Kumalo, played by Canada Lee.

Kumalo travels from the expansive hill country of Natal to Johannesburg in search of his missing son, Absalom (Lionel Ngakane), lost, for the time being, in the miserable slum districts on the city's outskirts.

The theme of the film does not become clear until Kumalo, after a diligent search, finds his son in prison for the murder of a white South African who happens to be the leading liberal-reformer of those parts. At that point the film, which has begun as a moving and absorbing commentary on South African life, loses its tentative grip on social realities, and degenerates as the splendid actors are forced to distort their characterizations to make way for Alan Paton's theme, to wit: One must accept with meekness and patience the elements in South African life which go to make it one of the most notorious hell-holes of racism in the modern world.

To be sure, the film exhorts both native African and European Africans to demonstrate these humble virtues. For the end is not in sight, the film says, when the "vexing" problems of racial "conflicts," vicious and studied segregation, brutal exploitation, animal level slum conditions, prostitution, disease, pass laws, etc., will be solved, if such is possible. Enduring virtues of heart, mind and soul are needed, not social change. For if you poor Zulus, Bantus, Basutos, Hereroes, you dark-skinned Africans, you present day disinherited victims of mass disruption of your ancient tribal society imposed by us Europeans, if you have complaints, "if we have systematically robbed you of your arable land, remember we white people suffer with a burden which you must share!"

"Cry, The Beloved Country" breathes a quality of arrogance which is subtle, but is arrogance nonetheless. Alan Paton displays such compassionate sympathy for "both sides," for oppressor and oppressed, that he, with all the magnanimity he can muster, places as much responsibility for the problems of South Africa on the Zulus as on the whites.

The old priest, Kumalo, loses his initial dignity as he chastises his son, Absalom, for his grievous crime of shooting his people's benefactor, in an attempted robbery. Kumalo has to cringe before James Jarvis, the elder (Charles Carlson), and purge himself before this Natal planter of the blood-guilt of his wayward son in an undignified orgy of self-castigation.

The young priest, Rev. Msimangu (Sidney Poitier), who accompanies Kumalo throughout his stay in the city, plays a curiously inconsistent role of vacillating between apologizing for the status quo and a cynical contempt for his own people.

And Absalom is sentenced to be hanged for his crime in a court scene staged with all the sanctity of legal niceties which are supposed to prevail in a democratic hall of justice. So mild-mannered are the judge, jury and spectators, that one must marvel at how equalitarian and liberal the South African officials have suddenly become on the color question. Small wonder the film skirted the ques-

tion of the racist program of South African governments. For if this court is typical of what prevails in South African legal agencies then the Malan Government and its predecessors would be out of place in its own courts.

The film also fails to record the strikes, demonstrations and mass resistance by indigenous South Africans against the hated pass laws, curfews, inhuman working conditions and exploitation in mining and industry. These manifestations are not humble and meek enough for Alan Paton to treat, but he attacks such tendencies in his treatment of John Kumalo, the brother of the priest, who is apparently involved in progressive social and political work with a view toward advancement of his people. John Kumalo is treated as a selfish, opportunistic knave not worthy of being related to his brother.

And so the priest goes back to the hills of Natal, where he again meets James Jarvis, who has come through the darkness of grief and anger over the fate of his beloved son. He has entered into the "dawn" and now the "light" of growing understanding and patient thoughts on the complexities which make South Africa the kind of place it is. His wife has died. He has now become tolerant and benign. Of course, he still owns a part of the millions of acres of land taken away from Africans and given to Europeans, and he meditates on the secret mysteries of the solution of his and Kumalo's mutual problem. The solution is not in sight.

The film ends, revealing less about the true nature of the workings of South African racism than the American Negro actors actually experienced in that country while making the film. H.C.

Dr. Uphaus Memories Of Peace Congress

By DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
(U. S. Delegate to World Peace Congress)

The memories of the Warsaw Peace Congress are so indelibly impressed upon my mind that they will never dim. But if they should, they can be perpetually restored by the magnificent documentary of the Congress made by Joris Ivens and Jerzy Szulburski.

"Peace Will Win" recaptures the vibration of thought and feeling that swept through 2,000 delegates from 81 countries who had gathered in quest of the one thing all mankind craves most—peace.

Having seen the film, the whole panorama surges through my mind again. I recall the rejection of the Congress by the British government, against the will of millions of peace-loving British people, and then, not being stopped, how the delegates gathered in ever growing throngs as they converged on Paris, Brussels and Prague, bound for Warsaw. This travel prelude to the Congress would have been worth the trip.

In Brussels, the trainmen, caught by the spirit, handled our baggage with zest as they sang and whistled. Hour by hour a large hall near the station was filled with hungry delegates. There had been trainloads before us and other trainloads were coming. We marveled at the preparation that had been in such a short time. Nothing seemed too hard to do. There was a contagious good will. The French delegation led a cheer for the Belgians. So did ours. All Europe was catching the spirit, especially the workers who are on the side of peace.

When it came time to make the next jump to Prague we learned

Movie Houses in U. S. and in Soviet Union

By DAVID PLATT

Two interesting movie items reached my desk this week.

Item one from the National Economy Report of the Ministers of the USSR for 1951, published in the Feb. 1 issue of "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy," said that movie theatres in the Soviet Union had increased by 4,000 for the year, and that movie attendance increased by 12 percent.

Item two from the New York Times of Feb. 6 reported that 91 theatres in Chicago went out of business in 1951—out of a total of 366 theatres in that city. More theatres shut down in 1951 in Chicago, the story said, than in the preceding 25 years combined. Some of the theatres still in business are functioning only part time—in some cases three days a week and in others on weekends only.

The Times did not give reasons for this condition, but it is well known that the box office collapse in Chicago and in other major cities in the U.S. is due to a combination of causes of which the high cost of living and poor films are among the big factors.

The conclusions to be drawn from this are:

The Soviet film industry prospers because it is owned by the people who make the films—the writers, directors, actors and technicians—and by the workers who operate the theatres. The only films made are films of peace.

The decline of the American film industry is inevitable as long as the industry is controlled not by those whose labor makes films possible but by a handful of absentee multi-billionaires, by the same gang that owns the atom-bomb and engineers wars and films of war.

on the scoreboard—by Ioster Rodney

Olympics, Amateurs, Times' Fables, et al

EVERY BRUNDAGE, head of our Olympic Committee, told the track writers that we'd just have to take the Russians' word for it that their athletes at Helsinki this summer are amateurs: i.e., receive no cash compensation for athletic endeavors.

There's something more than a little Alice-in-Wonderlandish about this straightfaced stuff coming in the era of the basketball fans, of colleges frantically bidding for and buying "amateur" football players, of amateur track and field and tennis stars moving from one meet to another in grand style with no other visible means of support, of our amateur buddies down under presenting a little \$12,000 cash "wedding gift" to Frank Sedgman to keep him pure and amateur without paying him. Actually of course the concept of "amateurism" in sports has been largely a standing joke since Rutgers and Princeton first put up a fence around the grassy gridiron and held out the palm for an admission bite.

Anyhow, it looks like the Russians are willing to take Brundage's word for it that our teams at Helsinki, including our basketball team which may well include some Kentucky U. "amateurs," are not on any payrolls, so we can get on with the Olympics, friendly competition between the best athletes of all countries, and a very fine and exciting Olympics it promises to be. (Yes, in answer to some early queries, the Daily Worker does intend to cover the big doings, of which more later.)

On the general subject, a little dispatch from Moscow yesterday took the trouble to deny a silly "story" that the Russians intended to fly their athletes to the games from Leningrad every day and then fly them back.

In our issue of Jan. 10, we asked sports columnist Arthur Daley of the Times what was his source of information for his flat statement that "the bewildering Russians intend to park all their athletes in Leningrad, 200 miles from Helsinki, and shuttle them back and forth each day by plane."

Of course Mr. Daley never saw fit to answer this question, though it was called to his attention. Now that the silly yarn is officially denied, will he cheerfully print the fact that he was wrong, and that either he or someone who gave him the "item" simply made it up out of their own heads because they dislike the idea of the two big countries meeting in peaceful competition?

In what might be counterposed against the Daley-school of hysterics over the forthcoming carnival of running, jumping and goal shooting, there was a paragraph in Red Smith's Herald Tribune column yesterday which at least is a far cry from that writer's contribution to the recent Collier's abomination. Wrote Smith:

"Nevertheless, the view here is that Russia would be warmly welcomed as an Olympic participant. A stiff-necked attitude of suspicion on the part of the other nations could accomplish nothing toward world understanding. Quite possibly international competition in sports wouldn't accomplish much in this direction, either, but it seems worth a try."

Couple of Good Rule Changes

THERE WAS AN interesting experiment at New Haven the other night when Yale and Springfield played a basketball game under a couple of different rules. Both proposed changes sound good from here. Very good in fact.

The first was to widen the foul lanes from six to 12 feet. This means that the area under the basket forbidden to a player with the ball for more than three seconds is doubled. The rule is already the international Olympic basketball rule, one good argument for it. It is also the rule in the pro league now and has worked out fine. What it means actually is that no hunk of tall timber can plant himself closer than six feet from the basket for pivot play. When the big boys must plant themselves further out, this opens up a bigger area for the cutting and slicing underneath of other players which is one of the best parts of the game. It eliminates the wrestling matches underneath where two and sometimes three defensive men converge on the big guy to keep him from dunking it. Above all, it takes some of the premium off sheer height as opposed to height and ability. George Mikan of the 'Lakers, Mr. Big Man himself, says the change has been swell.

The other proposed change is a little more drastic. More on this Monday.

'NYU 3½ Over Orange'

AFTER THE BASKETBALL scandals the big gambling was sort of hush hushed. Of course nothing basic was touched, the big syndicates send out their prices from Minneapolis unmolested, and so it was just a question of time. . . . Yesterday's symptoms: A UP story from Goshen, New York—"District Attorney Abraham S. Isels urged public cooperation today on the heels of widespread reports that gambling has threatened high school basketball in Orange County."

Yeah, he'll get cooperation. Yesterday's Daily News headlined last night's NYU-Syracuse game at the Garden like this: "NYU 3½ over Orange." The big gambling odds, that's the main story of a college game less than one year later. Complain to the News and they'll squawk "Freedom of the Press." (But let's see them run a letter from a reader for peace.)

and surrounding spaces were packed with human beings to see us and cheer us. With pathetic eagerness young people almost crushed one another to get within hand-shaking distance and gather autographs. While bands played the throngs burst into rhythmic chant—PO-KOO-EY, PO-KOO-EY—peace.

I shall always remember the seas of expectant faces. They were pleading, in effect, "Please build a world in which we can live." As we gazed beyond the uplifted faces, we beheld the ruins of war, and the appeal took on new meaning. We had not yet seen Warsaw, the crucified city.

How can one ever adequately describe the profound significance of what happened at Warsaw.

Dr. James C. Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, when recently addressing the London Peace Council, said, "The world peace movement is a historical factor which warmakers cannot overcome, and it will bring them to defeat."

Warsaw and Estonia shudder. Warsaw saw history on the march. The people are taking their destiny in their hands. If you see "Peace Will Win" your doubts will be removed. Your faith will be restored.

Englewood School Heads Back Down on Book Ban

ENGLEWOOD.—Sharp protests from teachers, local citizens' groups and the State Federation of Labor forced school authorities here to rescind a set of repressive rules governing the use of textbooks in the schools. The executive council of the State AFL passed a resolution last Saturday blasting the Englewood Board of Education and superintendent of schools for instituting the regulations "fostering anti-democratic practices and placing all teachers on a plane of suspicion by questioning their loyalty...."

SUNDAY FORUM
dedicated to the celebration of
Negro History Week
**"WORKING CLASS
POETS of the NEGRO
PEOPLE"**
Reading and Analysis featuring:
**Gwendolyn Bennett
Lorraine Hansberry**
plus Musical Features
February 10th, 10 P.M.
FEE \$1.00
half-price for students
**JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of Social Science**
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York City WA 9-1600

What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan
THE JEFFERSON FILM CLUB presents
the Soviet Classic "Without Prejudice."
A devastating exposition of the "Race"
theories of anthropological Pseudo-Science.
Saturday, Feb. 9, Two continuous show-
ings: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and
dancing in the Lounge. Admission \$1.
Jefferson School of Social Science, 575
Sixth Ave. (16th St.) N.Y.C.
MUSICAL: N. Y. MANDOLIN SYM-
PHONY ORCHESTRA, 104 E. 14th St. ar.
th Ave. 8:30 p.m. Ensemble, Samuel
Firstman conducting numbers by Rimsky-
Korsakov, Mozart, Dvorak, Debussy,
Siles-Lucas, Soprano, Jane Beck, Pianist,
Various Program, Albert Jacobson, Man-
dolin Soloist, playing Vivaldi Concerto in
A Minor.
Brooklyn
BENSONHURST ANNUAL BAZAAR—
Emma Lazarus Division, Friday evening,
Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 8, 9, 10 all
day. Big selections of hats, shoes and
other wearing apparel at reduced prices.
Will serve delicious meals Saturday and
Sunday. Admission free. Come and bring
your friends—2975 86th St. (Bay Parkway
Station—BMT West End Line).

SUNDAY
Manhattan
MILDRED BURGUM, PSYCHOANALYST
discusses Prejudice and Personality, 8:30
p.m. Sunday, ALP Forum, 230 W. 80th
St. Contr. 75c.
FORUM AND EXHIBITION OF WOOD-
CUTS on "The Negro's Part in American
Culture" presented by Graphic Workshop
Art Div. (ASP-NY) Sidney Finkelstein,
Eugene Collier and others will speak—Sun-
day afternoon, Feb. 10, 2:30 p.m.
"SUNDAY AT EIGHT" at Metropolitan
Music School, 18 W. 74th St. Concert of
Music by Negro Composers. Performing
artists, Nadine Brewer in Negro Spiritu-
als, Alan Booth in works by Coleridge-
Taylor and R. Nathaniel Dett. Dancing
follows. Admission \$1.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL SUNDAY FORUM
dedicated to the celebration of Negro
History Week... "Working Class Poets
of the Negro People"—Readings and An-
alysis featuring: Gwendolyn Bennett and
Lorraine Hansberry. Plus musical fea-
tures. Feb. 10, 8 p.m. Fee: \$1. Half-price
for students. Jefferson School of Social
Science, 575 Sixth Ave. at 16th St., N.Y.C.
SUNDAY FORUM dedicated to the
Celebration of Negro History Week...
"Working Class Poets of the Negro Peo-
ple." Reading and analysis featuring
Gwendolyn Bennett and Lorraine Hans-
berry. Plus Musical Features. Feb. 10, 8
p.m. Fee \$1. Half-price for students.
Jefferson School of Social Science, 575
Sixth Ave. (16th St.) N.Y.C.

Coming
FAST GIVES EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT
OF NELSON TRIAL, Feb. 11. Just re-
turned from Pittsburgh, Howard Fast
will speak on the Nelson "sedition" trial,
on Feb. 11 at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st
St. Public invited. No admission. Aus.
Union of Yugoslav-Americans.
NEGRO HISTORY MONTH CELEBRA-
TION, Ewart Gubins, Dr. Herbert Aptheker
and other noted Negro and Puerto Rican
speakers. Cultural Program, and refresh-
ments, at the ALP—7th East—424 Colum-
bus Ave., Wednesday, Feb. 13 at 8:30
p.m. Admission free.

vicious practice which also manaces
teaching methods and which, if
not checked, may easily spread to
other communities."
The regulation, adopted in De-
cember had decreed that before a
book could be used the teacher
must certify, that it "contains noth-
ing advocating support of a for-
eign power, nor a doctrine inimic-
able to American principles as laid
down in state and federal constitu-
tions, nor principles nor doctrines
inimicable to the American system
of free enterprise."
State AFL leaders protested,
saying: "Are we to infer that any
valid criticism of free enterprise
is subversive and un-American? As
workers and consumers, we re-
serve the right to point out faults
of free enterprise without having
our patriotism challenged."

The threatened book-banning
would have established a tight
thought-control in the Englewood

Chicago U. Student Council OKs Labor Youth League Chapter

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Uni-
versity of Chicago Student Gov-
ernment has voted 34 to 2 to
grant formal recognition to the
Labor Youth League chapter on
the campus. The action of the
student council came in the face
of official pressure. The University
of Chicago is the place where the
editor of the Chicago Maroon, stu-
dent newspaper, was ousted be-
cause he attended the recent
World Youth Festival for Peace in
an unofficial capacity.

According to the Maroon of Jan.
25, university Dean Strozier asked
the chairman of the campus LYL,
Arthur Bierman, whether the
group would be willing to disaf-
filiate from its national organiza-
tion. The paper also reported that
one of the arguments used by the
official proponents of banning the
youth group from the campus was
that at some future date the gov-
ernment might convict the LYL
under the Smith Act because of
its acknowledged "warm, fraternal
relationship" with the Commu-
nist Party.

It was noted here that the Stu-
dent Government action, repre-
senting the views of a body pri-
marily middle-of-the-road right-
wing, marked a notable advance
in the defense of freedom of
thought and speech on the campus.

IOK 3-Cent Hike
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—
The Regional Wage Stabilization
Board has approved a 3 cents an
hour premium for night-shift work-
ers employed by the California-
Hawaiian Sugar Co. at Crockett.
The premium is retroactive to Sept.
1, 1951. Other wage adjustments
were also negotiated by the Inter-
national Longshoremen's & Ware-
housemen's Union.

Jefferson Film Club
presents
The Soviet Classic
Without Prejudice
... a devastating exposition of the
"Race" theories of anthropological
Pseudo-Science
Saturday, February 9th
Two Continuous Showings:
8:30 and 10:30 P. M.
DINING AND DANCING
in the Lounge
ADMISSION: \$1.00
**JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of Social Science**
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York City WA 9-1600

school system. Teachers would have
had to submit to the superintendent
of schools for approval any pas-
sage of any book which, quotes
out of context, might seem critical
of "American free enterprise."

Prior approval has to be ob-
tained to use printed material to
explain on a comparative basis
doctrines "unfavorable to the U.S.
Government." The teacher further
had to file a certificate that he
would inform the students of the
nature of the doctrines and "stress
the superiority of American prin-
ciples."

Materials used for comparative
purposes were not to be left on
open library shelves or distributed
indiscriminately to the students. In
elementary schools they were to be
kept in the principal's office and
released only on special requisi-
tion by the teacher. In high schools
they would be kept in libraries,
but under lock and key.

USSR Reply To Collier's Hailed In Europe

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Soviet
Union's answer to the war-inciting
Collier's magazine "preview" of
World War III is making a "big
impression" throughout Europe,
reports William H. Stoneman,
Chicago Daily News correspond-
ent, from Paris.

As Stoneman explains, in the
Jan. 28 issue of the Chicago paper,
the answer of the Soviet magazine
New Times is based on stories
"written as of Jan. 1, 1952, on the
assumption that the United Na-
tions had reached agreement on
banning the bomb and that the Big
Five had signed a peace pact in
December, 1952."

He contrasts the New Times
issue of Jan. 1, 1952 with the Oct.
27, 1951 issue of Collier's which
"encouraged the feeling of many
citizens that the U. S. was really
planning a war against Russia."

Stoneman noted that the "hair-
raising effort" of Colliers "caused
a general wave of resentment in
the countries of Western Europe."
He concludes that "the fact re-
mains that papers in Norway,
Britain, France, the Netherlands,
Holland, Denmark and Italy are
all printing excerpts from the New
Times and that they contrast
violently with the bloodthirsty
items reprinted from Colliers a
mere 10 weeks ago."

IN CELEBRATION OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
FREEDOM JUBILEE
SONG — DANCE — FILM — DRAMA
Sunday, February 10
3:00 P.M.
Contr. 40 cents — Children Free
114 West of Concourse, Bronx
STADIUM — SOUTH BRONX BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEE

BRAZILIANS, MEXICANS SPARK FIGHT FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 2)

control of all traffic on the coun-
try's four rivers until 1975. . . .
Telepress reports that commit-
tees to defend Obdulio Barthe,
leader of the Communist Party of
Paraguay, have been formed in
Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela,
Paraguay, and other Latin Amer-
ican countries, protesting against
the imprisonment of Barthe and
the effort to kill him in prison.
They urge telegrams and cables
to the Wall St. puppet regime in
Paraguay demanding Barthe's free-
dom. . . .

The Students Federation of Chile
and other youth organizations of
that country sent telegrams and
letters to the UN General Assem-
bly, protesting Franco's imprison-
ment of the Barcelona strikers and
demanding the release of Lopez
Raimundo and his companions.

In Puerto Rico, Wall Street's
"showcase" for its "good neighbor"
policy, members of the McKay As-
sociates, an elite organization of
top U.S. industrialists and finan-
ciers are holding their annual con-
ference. The puppet Munoz-Marín

was expected to grovel as usual.
The newspaper Pueblo asserts
that more than 2,000 copies of
progressive books have been pro-
hibited from entering the country
by custom officials. In addition,
Puerto Ricans are to be used as
mercenary agents of Wall St. to
wreck the trade union movements
throughout other Latin American
countries. A special course to train
"trade union leaders" was inaugu-
rated at the University of Puerto
Rico, Jan. 7.

The Committee for the Civil Lib-
erties of the Puerto Rican people
is fighting to save young Densedit
Marrero, youth leader and peace
fighter, from spending four to six
years in prison on the frameup
violation of the Puerto Rican Cag Law,
or Smith Act. Hundreds of others
also languish in prison under this
Cag Law, and Pablo Garcia, de-
fense attorney for Marrero, is seek-
ing support for their fight from
New Yorkers and other North
Americans.

All progressives are urged to de-
mand Marrero's release from
Munoz-Marín's prisons.

COAST DOCKERS VOTE TO DEFEND 'SCREEN' VICTIMS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—
Coast longshore locals have en-
dorsed a proposal for the vigorous
protection of working rights of
screened dockers by a better than
two to one vote.

The official election committee
of the International Longshore-
men's & Warehousemen's Union
announced today that its canvas
of the referendum showed 6,171
for the proposal and 2,960 against.

The proposal was one of three
recommendations from a recent
coast longshore caucus and was
voted upon in locals up and down
the coast during the past month.

The proposition declared that
"we again insist that all ILWU
members who are accused of being
port security risks . . . be given
the benefit of full due process of
law, be confronted by those who
accuse them, be presented with
specific charges and the evidence
supporting such charges, and be

given the right in hearings to
cross-examine all witnesses. . . ."

Further, the proposal said, the
union "will give full support to
any member of the ILWU who,
having been denied Army-Navy
work, is prevented from a full
share of commercial work."

"We will refuse to work any
commercial job where any such
attempt is made."

Fight Moves to Deport Filipino Unionists

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—A move by
immigration officials to deport Er-
nesto Mangaoang, Filipino union-
ist, immediately by denying him
Federal court appeal was under
challenge here by his attorneys.

District immigration director
John P. Body demanded of Robert
Cummings, who filed Mangaoang's
bond, that he surrender the trade
union leader for deportation.

Mangaoang is business agent of
Cannery Workers Local 57, an
Longshoremen's and Warehouse-
men's Union affiliate. Boyd has
directed an intensive drive to exile
him and seven other Filipino
leaders of the militant union.

Atty. John Caughlan said he
has filed a motion with the Board
of Immigration Appeals in Wash-
ington, asking reconsideration of
the board's recent decision uphold-
ing a local hearing officer's de-
portation order. The attorney also
requested a stay of deportation
pending reconsideration.

In a second move, Caughlan
said, he will seek a review of the
entire case, under the federal Ad-
ministrative Procedures Act, in
U. S. District Court here. He will
also ask the federal court to en-
join Boyd's office from arresting
Mangaoang pending the review.
If an injunction is denied, Caugh-
lan said he plans to file habeas
corpus proceedings.

Mangaoang is a U. S. Army vet-
eran of World War II. With the
bulk of the membership of Local
37 (then Local 7), he volunteered
to serve the country that now re-
fuses him citizenship and is driving
to exile him for his militant trade
union activity.



PLACE WILL WIN!
STANLEY STATION